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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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VOL. XXVII NO. 109 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MAY 9, 1939 PRICE: ONE ANNA.

Britain's Safety Through Russian Alliance

Menace Of Berlin-Rome-Tokio Axis

DEBATE ON MILITARY TRAINING BILL

Guarantees To Greece, Poland & Rumania Must Be Redeemed, Demands Lloyd George

LONDON: May 8.

In the House of Commons during the Second Reading debate of the Military Training Bill Mr. Lloyd George said that HE WAS IN DUTY BOUND TO SUPPORT THE GOVERNMENT, BUT HE OPINED THAT THE ACTUAL NUMBERS OF MEN SUMMONED WERE GROSSLY INADEQUATE.

Arguing in favour of an agreement with Russia, Mr. Lloyd George declared that GERMANY AND ITALY DISPOSED TWICE THE NUMBER OF MEN, WHICH FRANCE, POLAND AND BRITAIN COULD PUT INTO THE FIELD AND WITHOUT RUSSIA OUR GUARANTEES TO POLAND, RUMANIA AND GREECE WERE IRREDEEMABLE.

He said that JAPAN WAS OUT FOR DOMINATION IN THE EAST. DURING THE GREAT WAR, HE HAD A REINFORCEMENT OF ONE MILLION MEN FROM INDIA AND THE FRENCH HAD HALF A MILLION FROM INDO-CHINA.

He asked: HOW WE ARE GOING TO FILL THESE GAPS WITHOUT RUSSIA AND WITH JAPAN, AN ENEMY?

COUNTRY'S SAFETY AT STAKE

Mr. Wedgwood Benn declared that there was great concern throughout the country with regard to whether the safety of the country was not being endangered by the reluctance of the Government to come to an understanding with Russia and whether the proposals in the Bill were not some sort of a counter-balance to an understanding with the Soviet.

DEFENCE CONTENTION

Mr. W. S. Morrison, on behalf of the Minister of Defence said, in forming a militia, the Government were resurrecting a force, which had never yet failed to do its duty in times of danger to our liberties. He declared, undoubtedly the proposals in the Bill had done more than anything else to remove any doubts that we meant exactly what our guarantees said.

Mr. Morrison claimed that the proposal had the support of the whole country and certainly had the support of young men most vitally affected. He declared there was no ground for the fears that the Bill would affect the position of trade unions.—Reuter.

ANGLO-SOVIET NEGOTIATIONS

Chamberlain Wants Russia To Fall In With Britain's Policy!

LONDON, May 8.

Mr. Arthur Henderson asked whether the House might take it that the policy of the Government was to endeavour and secure the fullest degree of co-operation with Russia in endeavouring to establish a system based on mutual guarantee with the object of resisting aggression from wherever it might come.

The Prime Minister replied it was the purpose of the Government to obtain the fullest co-operation with Russia in the policy they were pursuing.

Mr. Fletcher asked whether Russian proposals remained unaffected by the change of Foreign Secretaryship.

Mr. Chamberlain replied he was not in a position to give a positive answer.

NO DILATORINESS

Answering Mr. Attlee, Mr. Chamberlain denied there had been any dilatoriness in the methods of securing collateral security.

Mr. Chamberlain revealed, further expression of views of the British Government has been sent to the Ambassador at Moscow for communication to the Soviet Government. While these diplomatic exchanges were proceeding, it would be appreciated that it was not right for him to make a public statement on it.

Mr. Boothby (Conservative) asked if the Prime Minister was aware that the great majority of the people in this country are in favour of a pact of mutual assistance with the Soviet Union and whether in view of the guarantees given to Poland and Rumania and the increasing public anxiety regarding failure to take steps necessary to implement those guarantees he would give an assurance to do everything in his power to conclude an Anglo-French-Soviet Pact at the earliest moment.

Mr. Chamberlain replied that he was not aware that the public in this country had any opportunity of expressing such opinion any more than Mr. Boothby had for making such a statement.—Reuter.

British Policy In Danzig Dispute

LONDON, May 8.

In the House of Commons in reply to a question regarding the future status and administration of Danzig, Mr. R. A. Butler declared that the British Government would stand for a settlement of international differences by friendly negotiation and arbitration or other peaceful means and they were at all times ready to lend their good offices at the request of any interested parties.

The Prime Minister informed the Commons that the Government welcomed "the firm and conciliatory" terms of Col. Beck's speech on May 5, and had taken due note of the proposals made therein.

BRITAIN TO PROTEST

Mr. Chamberlain told the Commons that the situation created by the denunciation of the Anglo-German Naval Agreement was being considered in all its aspects and that communication would in due course be made to the German Government. Mr. Chamberlain added that the German Government did not consult the British Government before the agreement was denounced.—Reuter.

(SEE PAGE 7)

SARDAR NOT RESIGNING

It is understood that there is no truth in the report contained in a message from Patna that Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel contemplates resigning his membership of the Working Committee of the A. I. C. C.

'NO SPLITS IN AXIS'

Ribbentrop To Meet Ciano Again To Draft Text Of Rome-Berlin Pact

ROME, May 8.

The text of the Italo-German Pact will be drafted within the next few weeks, according to a "Messaggero", which states that Count Ciano and Herr Von Ribbontrop will probably meet again in the first days of June to sign in the names of the respective Governments, a document destined to fix the range of duration of their mutual obligations.

WEIGHTY ALLIANCE

The "Messaggero" adds this will put a final stop to the talk about splits in the Axis and the possibility of detaching Italy from Germany. Italy, with her Empire, and the German Reich, from together a body numbering 150 million people and to this formidable total must be added the populations of friendly countries. This shows the real weight of the new alliance.—Reuter

BRITISH REPLY TO SOVIET PROPOSAL

Triple Alliance Of Britain, France And Russia

MOSCOW: May 8.

Sir William Seeds has arranged to see M. Molotov, late this afternoon, and he will hand him the text of the British reply to the Soviet proposal for a triple alliance among Britain, France and Russia. It is believed here that the reply makes the following counter-proposals: Firstly, the Soviet Union to guarantee individually the States on her border; secondly, Britain to pledge aid for the Soviet if war should result from the application of the guarantees.

Sir William Seeds will presumably endeavour to learn if M. Litvinoff's resignation signifies any change in the Soviet Foreign policy.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

BRITISH PROPOSALS TO RUSSIA

LONDON, May 8.

The fact that Sir William Seeds saw M. Molotov and handed him the text of British proposals shows that the British authorities have received satisfactory assurances that M. Litvinoff's retirement implied to change in Soviet foreign policy and that they have hopes that British counter-proposals will serve as the basis for mutual understanding, says Reuter's Diplomatic Correspondent.

Although the British offer does not accept the Russian suggestion for what would virtually have been an alliance, there is ground for belief that it is based on collaboration on a reciprocal basis in the event of aggression against Central or South European States bordering Russia.

There would be consultation and exchange of information but at no moment would there appear to be any specific proposals regarding the shape of collaboration should assume.—Reuter.

RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR AT WARSAW

WARSAW, May 8.

The Polish President has approved of the appointment of M. Nicolas Charonov, formerly Minister at Athens as Soviet Ambassador in Warsaw.—Reuter.

ALLIANCE AGAIN
(Special for "The Chronicle.")

Chamberlain Out For Another Appeasement!

Commons Question On Reich-Polish Dispute And Premier's Reply

LONDON: May 8.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Johnstone asked Mr. Chamberlain whether at the time the British guarantee to Poland on March 31, any advice was tendered to Poland regarding the desirability of entering immediate negotiations for discussions with the German Reich for an amicable settlement of the future control and status of Danzig and reasonable communications between the Reich and East Prussia and whether in view of the danger to peace of the world involved in the present state of affairs in the Danzig area, he can impress upon the Polish Government the necessity of satisfying British public opinion that every reasonable proposal for an equitable settlement will be welcomed.

HOPE OF 'APPEASEMENT'

Mr. Chamberlain in reply referred to Col. Beck's speech of May 5, from which, he said, it appeared THESE QUESTIONS WERE ALREADY UNDER DISCUSSION BETWEEN THE GERMAN AND POLISH GOVERNMENTS BEFORE THE DATE OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT'S ASSURANCE TO POLAND.

WHAT BRITAIN WANTS

"THE POLISH GOVERNMENT ARE, OF COURSE, AWARE THAT THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT WOULD WELCOME AN AMICABLE SETTLEMENT, and I have no reason to doubt that they are alive to the importance of the consideration contained in second part of the question."—Reuter.

"Remove Ban On Indian Communists"

LUCKNOW, May 8.

The U. P. Legislative Assembly to-day passed a resolution recommending to the Government to lift the ban on the provincial and district committees of the Communist Party of India, and to recommend to the Government of India to remove the existing ban on the central committee.—United Press.

JAPANESE 'REDS' SENTENCED

TOKYO, May 8.

Teimon Urmura, alleged to be the Chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the "Japan Anarchist Communist Party" has been condemned to death. Twenty men and one woman alleged to be his comrades and followers received sentences on penal servitude from eighteen months to twenty years charged with robbery in a post office and Bank and plotting to blow up the residence of the Manager of a Factory during a Labour dispute. Sentences on the woman and nine others have been suspended on condition of good behaviour.—Reuter.

GERMAN NAVAL MANOEUVRES OFF JUTLAND

COPENHAGEN, May 8.

Germany is holding naval manoeuvres in skaggerak of Jutland for the first time since the World War.

Thirty-two warships of various types are participating and aircraft are co-operating.—Reuter.

PROCESSIONISTS LATHI CHARGED

NEW DELHI, May 8.

A lathi-charge was made by the police to-day on a procession of volunteers in connection with the Shiv Mandir agitation.

It is stated that a procession of 200 volunteers who arrived from the Punjab to-day reached the Fatehpuri mosque shouting religious slogans. The police asked the processionists not to shout the slogans, and on their refusal to do so made a lathi-charge, resulting in half a dozen volunteers being seriously injured. More than a dozen volunteers received minor injuries. All the injured were removed to hospital. Some arrests were also made.

Later, a public meeting in Azad Park passed a resolution condemning the action of the police and sympathising with the injured.—United Press.

Bose Turned Down "Via Media"

TRUTH BEHIND CONGRESS PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

Rajen Babu On What Transpired At Calcutta Sequel To Tripuri Mandate

BRINDABAN, May 8.

DR. RAJENDRA PRASAD, THE CONGRESS PRESIDENT, HAS ISSUED THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT IN CONNECTION WITH THE RECENT CONGRESS PRESIDENTIAL CHANGES AND THE EVENTS RELATING THERETO:—

"MUCH HAS BEEN SAID AND WRITTEN ABOUT AND SINCE THE ELECTION OF SHRI SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE AS PRESIDENT OF THE TRIPURI CONGRESS. IT IS NOT MY INTENTION TO ENTER INTO ANY CONTROVERSY AS I AM ANXIOUS THAT THE FEELING ROUSED SHOULD SUBSIDE AND I WOULD NOT SAY ANYTHING, WHICH MIGHT KEEP THE BITTERNESS ALIVE.

TWO ALTERNATIVES

"There is, however, one misapprehension about what happened in Calcutta, which it is necessary to clear as I have seen some comments in the Press based on that misapprehension. When it was found that as a result of correspondence and personal discussion between Mahatma Gandhi and Shri Subhas Chandra Bose, the difference of outlook and view-point were so great that it was impossible for Mahatmaji to suggest a Working Committee that would meet both the view-points, without being an imposition on Shri Subhas Chandra Bose only two courses were open.

"Either Shri Subhas Chandra Bose should form a Cabinet consisting entirely of those, who agreed with him in policy and programme, or

He should, in agreement with members of the old Working Committee, form a Cabinet consisting of those, who agreed to work with him.

"Our view-point was more or less the same as that of Mahatmaji.

"It was thus clear that the first alternative was a better one. We pressed Shri Subhas Chandra Bose during the course of the discussion that he should adopt it.

"On his side he was keen on having us on the Working Committee.

ASSURANCE TO SUBHAS

"When we pressed him to accept the first alternative we gave him an assurance, which was concurred by Mahatmaji that we would not non-co-operate with him nor in any way obstruct nor hamper him with the help of the majority that we had in the A. I. C. C.

"This however did not satisfy Shri Subhas Chandra Bose. In case he insisted on our being on the Working Committee, we would like the old Committee to be nominated, but we offered that before its next meeting, we would see to it that there would be two vacancies thereon, which could be filled in consultation with us and with members representing what is called the left-wing and further in course of time it would be possible to have some more vacancies. But at that time it was not possible for us to go further.

"VIA MEDIA" TURNED DOWN

"Shri Jawaharlal in moving his resolution made the term of our offer perfectly clear. We could appreciate Shri Subhas Chandra Bose's view-point and we hoped he would appreciate ours.

"Shri Jawaharlal's resolution offered a "via media" and it would have been accepted without a division. "if Shri Subhas Chandra Bose could see his way to consent to it", and, as far as I could judge

(Continued on page 12, col. 5)

Significance Of Home Ministers' Conference

VICEROY TO HOLD POLITICAL TALKS WITH PREMIERS?

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, May 8.

I understand that dates have been fixed for the Home Ministers' Conference at Simla. They are expected to assemble at Simla about May 25 and continue for a few days.

It may be remembered that the original intention was to hold the Conference in December last but as the dates did not suit certain Ministers the meeting was postponed. This is the first Conference of the kind, since the advent of Provincial Autonomy.

EFFORT FOR CO-ORDINATION

The precise details of the Agenda are not yet available but it is believed the object of the Conference is to bring the Home Ministers together in order to discuss problems connected with Police, Administration and Jail policy, Emergency Laws, Regulations and other matters of common interest so that there may be some co-ordinated understanding among the Ministries in the various Provinces.

PREMIERS WILL MEET VICEROY

As most of the Home Minister, are also Premiers of their provinces, their coming to Simla is not without some political significance at this juncture. It will enable the Viceroy to meet several Provincial Premiers.

It may be recollected there have been frequent suggestions in the Press that the Viceroy should hold a Conference, of Provincial Premiers for political talks.

British Policy Unaffected By Litvinov's Resignation

LONDON, May 8.

Reuter understands that the British Government have received assurances that the Russian Foreign Policy remains unchanged by M. Litvinov's resignation.—Reuter.

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Applications are invited for the post of a Laboratory Assistant in the Department of Chemical Technology in the grade of Rs. 60-4-80.

Candidates must possess the degree of B.Sc. of the University of Bombay with Chemistry as Principal subject or its equivalent.

Applications should reach the undersigned not later than the 20th May, 1939, and should contain the following particulars: name, age, institutions, where educated, examinations passed with dates, experience and other qualifications. Copies (not originals) of testimonials may be enclosed.

S. R. DONGERKERY,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 4th May, 1939. (153)

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY

NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of the undermentioned articles to the Ahmedabad Municipality so as to reach the undersigned on or before Monday, the 22nd May, 1939, at 4 p.m. The tenders should be accompanied with as earnest money as shown against each without which no tender will be considered.

The copy of the specification, and tender form can be had from the Store Keeper on application, on payment as shown below. The tenderers are at liberty to remain present at the time the tenders are opened.

The Municipality reserves its right to accept any or the lowest tender.

		Earnest Money Rs.	Tender Fee. Rs.
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(Sd.) I. R. BHAGAT,
Chief Officer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.

Store Office.
Dated, 6-5-39. (159)

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Public Notices

G. I. P. RLY.—TENDERS.

THE CONTROLLER OF STORES, Gipstore Lane, Lower Parel, Bombay 13, invites tenders for the purchase of Ferrous and teakwood scrap available for disposal at the Haji Bunder Depot, G.I.P. Railway, Bombay. Price per copy of Tender form Rs. 2 which amount will not be refunded. Closing date 26th May 1939 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) Tender forms obtainable from the controller of Stores' Office. Payment by cheque, postal orders and postage stamps will not be accepted. (91)

Legal Notices

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.
INSOLVENCY NO. 95 OF 1939.

Re: (1) HAJI JUSAB HABIB, (2) HAJI SAKOOR HABIB, (3) HAJI NOORMAHOMED HABIB (4) HAJI SATAR HABIB, of Bombay, residing and carrying on business in partnership at 239, New Nagdevi Street under the name of Habib Haji Hassan Dada and (5) Habib Haji Hassan Dada, a firm ...Debtors.
Ex parte: AHMED UMER:
..... Petitioning Creditor.

On the 5th day of May, 1939, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Debtors Insolvents.

Dated this 8th day of May, 1939.

S. J. RAHIMTOOLA,
Insolvency Registrar.

163.

3RD WEEK

Arresting the attention of the town—

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EZRA MIR'S
Mighty Production

at the

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HEART-THROBS OF A HINDU WIDOW !!

—Here is a poignant drama of a Hindu Widow's heart where dwelt Love —So tender and so sublime which afterwards resulted into a tragedy, brought about orthodox Hindu customs.....!

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Starring:
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Direction: AMAR MULLIC
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Directed by
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Daily: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.

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Location: CHURCHGATE Reclamation

Time: Daily: 5-30 to 12 p.m.

ADMISSION: As. 4 (Adults)
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TENTH 10 NIGHT

There is no programme on the stage in the 'BRINDABAN' Garden to-night, when admission will be free of charge to the Garden.

BROADCASTING PROGRAMME FROM THE EXHIBITION TO-NIGHT BETWEEN 9-35 TO 10-30 P.M.

* Solo Song (Shyam Sunder)
* Comedy Piece * English piece by
PRAKASH PICTURES

Our Cochin Letter

BROADCASTING STATION IN COCHIN HARBOUR

Expected To Be 10 Kilowat Medium Wave

(From Our Correspondent.)
ERNAKULAM, (By Mail.)

It is understood that the Government of India will shortly be installing a broadcasting station at the Wellingdon Island in the Cochin Harbour. The station is expected to be a 10 kilowat medium wave one and will be more concerned with communicating official news than with providing items of a pleasure giving nature.

It is suggested in certain quarters that this sudden move of the Government of India to have a station of this sort at the Cochin Port may not be far disconnected with the present uncertain nature of the breaking of a world war.

The visit of Mr. G. V. Bewoor to Cochin next week is also connected with this.

IN TRIVANDRUM.

Arrangements are complete for opening a station at Trivandrum at the end of November this year. As far as could be ascertained it will be a five kilowatt medium wave station only. Music both Carnatic and Malayalam and lectures with special bearing on rural problems will be broadcast from the proposed station. News also will be broadcast from the Station. It is also gathered that every important villages in the Travancore State will be provided with community receiving sets.

CREATION OF TOWN COUNCILS.

Dr. A. R. Menon, Rural Development Minister, Cochin State will introduce a bill for the creation of Town Councils in the State.

Government have been examining for some time past for the creation of minor Municipalities at Nemmara, Kunnamkulam Wadakkencheri, Chalakudi and Trippunittura to be placed in the charge of the Minister who holds the portfolio of Panchayats. The decision has been taken to convert these into Town Councils or minor Municipalities vesting in them powers of taxation. The Minister's intention, at present, is to enact self-contained legislation creating Town Councils.

The Bill is almost drafted and will be introduced in the Budget Session of the Legislative Council.

REFUSED TO ERECT STATUE.

Information is to hand to-day that Sir R. K. Shanmukam Chetiar, the Dewan of Cochin have refused to erect a statue of his in the State.

It might be understood that last month, it was decided at a meeting of the citizens of the State, to erect a statue of the Dewan at Ernakulam, the capital of the State, and a Committee was appointed.

Recently, the proposal to erect the statue of the Dewan was discussed at the Working Committee of the Cochin Congress (the Ministerial Party) when the Committee thought that it was not conducive to the growth of a healthy public life to erect a statue to perpetuate the memory of any Administrator during the term of his office. In view of this the members of the Congress could not associate themselves with that move to erect a statue of the Dewan. At the meeting the Minister was also present.

The Dewan, it is understood, in his reply for permission to the Secretary of the Statue Committee mentioned the idea was too premature.

Activities Of B. S. P. C. A. & Animals Hospital

During the Month of March last the B.S.P.C.A. succeeded in detecting 701 cases of use of unfit animals, one case of cruel beating, 2 cases of carrying fowls suspended by legs and 45 cases of overloading of carts.

In respect of these 1212 prosecutions were instituted, 18 prosecutions pending from the previous months were also disposed of during the month under review. 38 prosecutions were left pending due to absence of the accused persons. Convictions were secured in 1130 cases and in the rest of the cases the accused were either warned and discharged or acquitted.

51 animals were sent during the month by the Honorary Presidency Magistrates to the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals. 125 animals were treated as out-patients gratis by the Society's Veterinary Inspectors at the various courts.

At Bandra 47 cases of use of unfit animals and 1 case of cruel beating of a bullock were detected and in respect of these 48 prosecutions were instituted. 13 prosecutions pending from the previous months were also disposed of during the month. The Society was successful in securing convictions in 35 cases. 26 prosecutions were left pending due to the absence of the accused persons.

BAI SAKARBAI PETIT HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS

There were 69 animals in the Hospital at the beginning of the month. During the month 206 animals were newly admitted, 175 were discharged cured, 8 were discharged uncured, 37 died leaving 55 animals in the Hospital at the end of the month. 433 cases were treated as out-patients.

COLLEGE OF PHARMACY IN BENGAL

Dr. Anklesaria Donates Rs. 200,000 For Founding

CALCUTTA, May 8.

Considerable progress has now been made towards the formation of a workable scheme for the establishment of a first-rate College of Pharmacy in Bengal.

Following the proposal of a munificent donation of Rs. 2,00,000 by Dr. D K. Anklesaria, a retired medical practitioner of Ahmedabad to the Government of Bengal, a Committee consisting of experts in Pharmacology, Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Chemistry as applied to drug industry, was formed under the chairmanship of Col. R. N. Chopra, I.M.S., Director of the School of Tropical Medicine, to go into the details of the question and make recommendations.

Dr. Anklesaria's grant is conditional on the Government granting an equal sum of money, that is Rs. 2,00,000, plus a free site of land for the College building.—United Press.

ALLEGED "TERRORISM" IN SERAJGUNJ SUB-DIVISION

Bengal Hindu Sabha's Protest

CALCUTTA, May 7.

The Executive Committee of the Bengal Provincial Hindu Sabha passed a resolution recording its profound indignation at "the grave situation now prevailing in the villages under the Serajgunj Sub-Division where mass terrorism of Muslims is being practised absolutely unchecked since the last Dol Jatra ceremony", and recording its emphatic opinion that "this gravity of the situation is the direct result of the false and mischievous preachings of rabid communalism and Hindu hatred carried on, in these areas, during the last few months by a number of Muslims."

The Committee in this connection desires to emphasise the fact that the policy pursued by the present Ministry of manning the police and executive services of the district with Muslim officials has been attended with disasterous consequences and has resulted in the most ruthless suppression of rights, interests and religious observances of the Hindu minority of the district.

The Sabha, therefore, demands that the Muslim officials who have proved their incapacity to protect the Hindu minority be transferred from the district, that the Muslim masses be made to know that the Government view their conduct with disfavour and that legal action be taken against the ringleaders responsible for misguiding the Muslim masses.—United Press.

HISSAR FAMINE RELIEF

HISSAR, May 8.

A meeting of the Hissar Congress Famine Committee was held yesterday, wherein Rs. 16,000 was sanctioned for supply of bullocks and seeds to deserving cultivators during the coming harvest, Rs. 2,000 for supply of drinking water and Rs. 1,000 for maintenance of bulls.

The meeting thanked the donors who generously responded to Pandit Nekiram Sharma's appeal during his recent tour and particularly Seth Gondram Seksaria of Bombay for his offer to help deserving maternity cases in the famine-affected areas.

The Committee appeals for generous help for removing water scarcity in Hissar and the neighbouring areas and purchasing bullocks and seeds for the coming harvest.—United Press.

STORM BURSTS OVER CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, May 7.

The first norwester of the season, which was rather late, burst in its usual fury this evening over the city followed by a light-to-moderate rain. The velocity of the wind was about eighty miles per hour.

Streets were littered with broken twigs, and some trees in the parks and maidan were also uprooted with the result that the bird life suffered most.

Traffic was held up during the fury of the storm which was, however, of short duration.

There was a welcome drop in the temperature, dissipating the grilling condition that was obtaining in the city for the last few days.—United Press.

Our C. P. Letter

NAGPUR LEAGUE OF RADICAL CONGRESSMEN

(From A Correspondent)
NAGPUR (By Mail).

There is a move to start a League of Radical Congressmen at Nagpur on the lines suggested by Mr. M. N. Roy. A meeting will be shortly held of those Congressmen who are in sympathy with the proposal to discuss the subject.

Nagpur has earned the unenviable position of being one of the hottest towns in India. The Government is moving to the hills, while with the close of the colleges, and courts and the termination of University examinations, some of the professors, students and the members of the legal profession are leaving Nagpur for cooler places.

Mr. S. N. Mehta, I.C.S. who has once before officiated in the past has been posted as Deputy Commissioner, Nagpur. Mr. H. E. St. G. McClenaghan, I.C.S., Deputy Commissioner, Nagpur is going to the Government of India, Finance Department. Another notable transfer is that of Mr. C. D. Deshmukh, Financial Secretary whose services have been placed at the disposal of Government of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands. Mr. B. B. Mukerji Under Secretary is appointed temporarily to officiate as Financial Secretary. Mr. E. A. A. Snelson I.C.S. has been appointed Registrar, High Court of Judicature, Nagpur.

HOARE'S TRIBUTE TO SHAKESPEARE

Flags Of 72 Nations Unfurled In Stratford's Main Streets

LONDON, (By Air Mail.)

Stratford-on-Avon celebrates the 375th anniversary of Shakespeare's birthday and the diamond jubilee of his Memorial Theatre with the customary pageantry.

Proposing the "immortal memory" of the poet at the luncheon Sir Samuel Hoare, Home Secretary, said:—

"In these days of bigotry and persecution I welcome the chance of paying my homage to the poet who, of all others, looked with kindly good nature on the comedy of human life.

"Let us to-day remember his teaching, and let us register a vow to his memory that amidst the English-speaking peoples of the world intolerance shall never find a foothold.

"Shakespeare's name is a treasure of priceless worth to the town, but how glad Shakespeare himself would have been to think it should bring people, money and interest to the place of his birth.

POLITICIANS OF TO-DAY.

"If Shakespeare venerated kings, I am sorry to say that he despised politicians. The worst insult that he would hurl at any one was that he was a politician.

"If he had seen the politicians of to-day he would, I hope and believe, have regarded them with a kindlier eye. For, being men of smaller stature and, as I believe, of more human and ordinary proclivities, we should probably have provided objects for his humour rather than targets for his scorn or anger."

As a result of the diplomatic activity in London, there were fewer Ambassadors than usual at the celebration, but more than usual interest centred on the flags of 72 nations, which were unfurled in Stratford's main streets. Those of Czecho-Slovakia and Albania fluttered ironically side by side.

Thousands lined the sun-dappled streets as the visiting diplomats walked in procession to the "birthplace" and then to the Parish Church, where they laid flowers on Shakespeare's tomb. Hundreds of school children and townfolk, carrying posies of daffodils, fell in behind them.

A performance of "Much Ado About Nothing" was given in the Memorial Theatre in connection with the festival.—United Press.

KISHANGANJ (Purnea) May 7

Presiding over the Purnea District Muslim League Conference held here Maulana Zafarali Khan requested the local Muslims who were candidates for the forthcoming District Board election, not to contest it and asked the Mahomedan voters not to take part in the District Board voting, so long as there was no separate electorate for them.—United Press.

PESHAWAR, May 7.

His Excellency the Governor of North-West Frontier Province granted a joint interview to various Opposition Party leaders and some Opposition members in the Frontier Assembly.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 22 December, 2016

Bengal Club Cup League

Six Matches Decided During Week-End

The Bengal Club Cup League which is conducted by the Indian Football League commenced its session in the northern part of the City during week-end. The first match was played between the Parel Students and the Young Muslims at the Shivaji Park Ground at Mahim on Saturday. After a keen struggle the Students gained the verdict by the odd goal in three.

Then the Young Boys Sports Club tried conclusions with the Bengal Club. The latter did not seem to be in full trim. Still they managed to hold their rivals at bay in the initial moiety. But in the second half they fell away to be beaten by the substantial margin of four goals to nil: The opportunism of the Young Boys paid them well.

On Sunday two more matches were played off at the Shivaji Park ground. In the first, the White Star drew with the Crocodiles, each side scoring once. The Second match saw the Burmah-Shell and the Times of India fighting to a goalless draw.

Two more matches were staged at the St. Xavier's Ground, Parel, on Sunday. The Matunga Athletic Club and the Khatau Sports Club were engaged in the initial battle. The former showed better combination and shooting power which helped them to win the tie by four goals to nil. although the run of play was more or less even.

The second string of the Y. M. C. A. met the United Young Friends in the second fixture of the day. The United held the upper hand for the better part of the game. But the Young Men managed to draw level towards the close of play.

WORLD DRIFTING TOWARDS DESTRUCTION

True Spirit Of Religion Must Be Revived

(From Our Correspondent.)

CAMP: BELLARY, (By Mail).

Under the auspices of the Bellary Hindu Sabha, Swami Adwaitanandji of Bharatha Seva Samaj of Calcutta delivered an interesting lecture on the "Essentials of Hindu Religion" in Town hall, with Mr. B. K. Gururaja Rao B.A.-B.L., in the chair.

In the course of his lecture Swamiji observed that Hindu religion was broad-based on a spirit of harmony and inclusiveness and was very catholic in its conception.

The world was drifting very fast towards destruction and it was therefore necessary to cry "Halt" and take stock, how far the material advancements have contributed towards making a man happy and contended. Religion had deteriorated into a set of dogmas and creeds and the encrustations had to be removed for the true spirit to be understood.

He made a fervent appeal to all Hindus to evince a keener interest in their religion, for it looked as if it was about to be swept off its feet.

Addressing the youth, he said that it was their duty to practise brahamacharya and dedicate themselves for the service of the Motherland.

There was a large contingent of C. I. D. police, as it was believed that the Swamiji had come from Sholapur to collect funds for Hyderabad Satyagraha.

CHEW DAILY BETWEEN SMOKES

To increase the pleasure of smoking, chew Wrigley's. It freshens the palate and gives you pleasant breath. Doctors use and recommend it. Wrigley's gum helps keep teeth clean, aids digestion, and is a wonderful nerve steadier.

Buy several packets to-day. Chew it after every meal; every smoke. Two fragrant flavours.

P.T.3.

WRIGLEY'S

Contains No Animal Fat.

(Left) Dr. Rajendra Prasad and Sardar Vallabhbhai arriving to attend the Gandhi Seva Sangh Meeting at Brindaban. (Right) Gandhiji accompanied by Rajkumari Amrut Kaur, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Mrs. Kasturba Gandhi arriving to perform the opening ceremony of the Village Industries Exhibition of Brindaban.

B.Sc. Exam Results

The following are the results of the B. Sc. Examination, held in March and April, 1939.

FIRST CLASS WITH DISTINCTION:— Nos. 121 200 255 267 294 900 913 941 964 1170 1287.

FIRST CLASS:— Nos. 20 22 37 42 43 51 59 116 119 128 136 151 182 216 271 299 322 340 389 404 423 805 825 829 880 890 893 925 950 963 966 1148.

SECOND CLASS:— Nos. 15 21 24 27 28 30 31 34 35 36 40 41 44 45 47 48 50 53 54 55 57 60 64 65 66 67 68 70 74 75 81 82 83 84 91 92 94 95 96 97 100 101 102 103 111 112 114 115 117 120 124 125 132 135 139 140 142 144 145 146 147 148 149 154 156 159 162 163 167 170 171 172 173 177 178 180 183 186 187 188 189 190 193 195 196 197 199 201 202 203 205 208 209 212 213 215 217 218 219 220 224 231 232 233 233 248 250 258 262 263 264 265 268 272 274 275 276 278 293 296 304 313 318 320 327 338 341 343 348 349 358 359 363 365 370 373 379 381 382 385 386 388 390 392 393 399 402 405 414 424 794 797 799 800 801 807 827 837 840 843 847 848 849 850 852 855 857 859 863 871 872 879 881 882 902 910 914 923 946 949 952 954 961 962 1132 1134 1135 1137 1139 1140 1142 1145 1147 1149 1150 1152 1153 1166 1239 1245 1249 1251 1253 1255 1258 1259 1261 1263 1264 1265 1274 1302 1307 1311 1312.

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The Scholarships have been awarded as under:—

The Sir James Fergusson Scholarship in Arts, to No. 941.

The Sardar Bhimrao Ramrao Akbarnawis Science Scholarship to No. 294.

AROUND THE COURTS

Bombay, Monday.

CASE AGAINST SEAMEN'S UNION VICE-PRESIDENT

Shouts of "Inquilab Zindabad," "Comrade Chowdhary Zindabad" and similar other slogans filled the air in the Mazagaon Police Court this morning when the case in which, Mr. M. S. Chowdhary, Vice-President of the Seamen's Union, Bombay, stands charged under Section 506 read with the Criminal Law Amendment Act, came up for hearing before Mr. Mathelone.

The Magistrate requested Mr. Chowdhary to get his followers to be quiet and peaceful so that the hearing of the case could be proceeded with in a peaceful atmosphere.

On this Mr. Chowdhary advised the large number of Pathan and Baluchi seamen not to bother themselves by attending the court proceedings and to keep quiet if they wanted to. On this the crowd quietened down

Soon after the proceedings commenced the Police Prosecutor made an application for postponing the hearing on the ground that police inquiries were still incomplete. The application was granted and the next hearing fixed for May 16.

Mr. A. S. R. Chari appeared for the accused.

B. B. & C. I. MECHANICS'S TRAGIC END.

After more than four hours' search by the Vile Parle Police for a body, believed to have been washed away, when the ebb tide set in, the Police found the body late last night.

When the body was brought ashore, life was found extinct.

From inquiries made, it appears that a workshop mechanic, employed in the B. B. & C. I. Railway and residing at Mahim, went for a holiday sea-bath at Juhu on Sunday evening. After 5 p.m. the low tide set in, and the man was stated to have struggled hard to reach the shore, but a powerful current drew him under.

The Vile Parle Police were informed and the body was recovered after more than four hours' search.

The name of the person appears to be Nicholas B. Gomes.

At an inquest held to-day by the Police a verdict of accidental death was returned.

PARSI SOCIAL CLUB CASE FAILS.

Nariman Framji Desai and eleven others, who were arrested by the Lamington Road Police on a charge of "Card-Gaming," in Parsi Social Club, situated on the first floor in room No. 1 in Irani Building on September 18, 1938, were acquitted by Mr. I. S. Haji, Presidency Magistrate Mazagaon Police Court.

All the suspects were arrested by the police in a raid carried out by them at about 3-30 p.m. on the 18th September last.

JEWELLERY THEFT SUSPECT RELEASED ON BAIL

Ramasunder Shivanath was arrested yesterday in connection with the theft of jewellery belonging to Dhamji Lala at Ridge Road on information given by one Fakir Jinnah. The suspect was released on bail till the 22nd instant at the Girgaum Court.

Accidental Death

A verdict of accidental death was returned by the Bombay Coroner's Jury at the inquest on Ramniwas Hanumanprasad (7), who died of injuries on Saturday last due to a fall from the fourth floor of a building at Kalbadevi Road.

"Tired Of Life"

"He used to earn money for our maintenance doing odd jobs as he had no permanent employment. As he was unable to make both ends meet he was tired of life," this statement was made by the deceased's wife at the inquest on Sorabji Nowroji Massani (47), residing at Grant Road, who died of opium poisoning in the Parsi General Hospital yesterday morning.

A verdict of "suicide" was recorded by the Bombay Coroner's jury.

"Suicide"

The Bombay Coroner's jury recorded a verdict of "suicide" at the inquest on Suleman Ismail (45), who died of nitric acid poisoning. He was found unconscious in the passage of his residence at Haji Siddik Chawl, on Friday. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he died on Saturday last.

Acquitted Of Rape And Murder

(From Our Correspondent)

THANA, May 8.

Agreeing with the unanimous verdict of "not guilty" by the jury, Mr. S. M. Kaikini, Additional Sessions Judge, Thana acquitted Bapu Narayan Masne of Ambot Taluka Karjat, of charges of rape dacoity and murder., in a case committed to the Thana Sessions by the Karjat First Class Magistrate Mr. R. B. Deshmukh.

The facts as alleged by the prosecution are that one Vithabai wife of Appa Kushabu of the same village, while she had gone out for fetching water, was raped and battered to death by the accused.

The trying Magistrate had discharged the accused for want of evidence but the husband of the deceased having appealed to the Sessions Judge against the order, Mr. M. A. Bhave, Sessions Judge, Thana reversed the discharge order and ordered the First Class Magistrate, Karjat to commit the accused to the Sessions as in his opinion there was sufficient "Prima facie" to go before the Judge and the Jury.

Mr. A. Chitre Public Prosecutor, Kolaba appeared for the Crown while Mr. P. V. Patil Pleader Bandra defended the accused.

"UNAUTHORISED REPORT"

BOMBAY, May 8.

With reference to the news about the All India Radio Station Directors' Conference on May 5, the report circulated was unathorised and the speeches of the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs and the Controller of Broadcasting in India are unathorised.—A. P.

New Domestic Servants' Union

The founders of the Domestic Servants' Union, recently formed, appeal to all the domestic servants and all interested in labour to extend their help and co-operation in making the Union a powerful and representative.

A journal in a local vernacular will be shortly issued which will keep the workers well-informed about the prevailing politics of the country. A deputation headed by the two leaders Messrs. K. D'Costa and C. Baptista will wait upon the Prime Minister to represent the grievances and seek the co-operation of the Government in improving the lot of the domestic workers.

All India Weather

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, May 8.

The following are the maximum-minimum temperature and rainfall figures recorded at various stations during twenty-four hours ending 8 a.m. to-day:—

Station	Temperature Max	Temperature Min.	Rainfall Past 24 Hours	Rainfall Total Since 1st April	Rainfall Difference to normal.
Agra	110	79	—	—	−0.3
Amraoti	110	80	—	—	−0.3
Akola	111	85	—	0.6	+0.4
Ahmedabad	105	77	—	—	−0.1
Ajmer	105	83	—	—	−0.3
Ahmednagar	103	74	—	0.7	+0.3
Ambala	109	71	—	0.4	−0.4
Allahabad	111	77	—	0.4	+0.2
Benares	106	77	—	—	−0.3
Bareilly	108	78	—	—	−0.4
BOMBAY	88	78	—	—	−0.1
Bangalore	93	70	—	6.4	+4.2
Bhopal	108	81	—	—	—
Baroda	106	72	—	—	—
Belgaum	100	63	—	0.4	−1.4
Bijapur	106	73	—	0.5	−0.3
Bellary	103	—	0.1	1.4	+0.3
Bhavnagar	108	77	—	—	−0.2
Chittagong	89	73	0.1	5.7	−2.2
Calcutta	99	71	0.4	1.9	−1.0
Cuttack	102	78	—	0.2	−1.4
Cawnpore	113	80	—	—	−0.3
Calicut	91	81	—	8.5	+3.8
Colombo	82	71	6.5	21.7	+9.7
Cocanada	94	81	—	0.5	−0.4
Cochin	87	74	2.2	14.7	+8.5
Dehra Dun	101	70	—	0.3	−0.6
Delhi	110	81	—	—	−0.5
Desa	106	72	—	—	−0.1
Dalhousie	—	—	—	3.0	−0.8
Fort Sandeman	94	68	—	1.0	−0.3
Gorakhpur	97	76	—	0.1	−0.7
Hyderabad (Dn.)	105	79	—	0.9	−0.2
Hyderabad (Sd.)	105	78	—	—	—
Indore	106	78	—	—	−0.1
Jhansi	111	80	—	—	−0.1
Jubbulpore	110	71	—	—	−0.3
Jacobabad	109	79	—	—	−0.3
Jaipur	109	81	—	—	−0.2
Kodaikanal	64	57	0.1	6.4	+0.7
Khandwa	110	83	—	—	−0.1
Lucknow	109	78	—	—	−0.4
Ludhiana	110	73	—	0.4	−0.6
Lahore	109	73	—	0.1	−0.5
Mysore	88	65	0.9	4.4	+0.6
Madras	94	78	—	5.2	+4.6
Marmagoa	88	78	—	0.1	—
Malegaon	104	73	—	—	−0.2
Mussoorie	82	64	—	0.5	−1.0
Mahableshwar	87	67	—	0.7	−0.9
Murree	82	61	—	2.9	−1.8
Mount Abu	90	72	—	—	−0.3
Masulipatam	93	82	—	0.1	−0.7
Mandalay	100	73	—	0.7	−1.6
Meerut	—	—	—	—	−0.5
Mercara	82	67	—	1.5	−2.0
Nagpur	111	79	—	0.3	−0.4
Ootacamund	69	57	—	5.9	+1.3
Patna	96	75	—	0.1	−0.4
Peshawar	92	69	—	0.7	−1.3
Poona	100	65	—	0.1	−0.5
Pachmarhi	99	75	—	—	−0.4
Port Blair	89	79	—	4.0	−0.3
Ranchi	102	68	—	0.5	−0.9
Rawalpindi	101	65	—	1.8	−0.4
Ratnagiri	87	77	—	0.1	—
Rajkot	104	72	—	—	−0.1
Srinagar	85	51	—	2.6	−1.6
Sholapur	108	77	—	0.4	−0.1
Simla	77	64	—	1.4	−1.0
Surat	103	77	—	—	−0.1
Salem	93	79	—	7.0	+4.1
Trichinopoly	91	76	T	5.8	+3.4
Trivandrum	85	71	1.6	10.8	+4.6
Vizagapatam	90	82	—	—	−0.9

T indicates rainfall of 1 to 4 Cents.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 8-5-1939.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.018 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 82.6 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.6 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 88.3 degrees 2.3 (below normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 78.4 degrees 0.1 (above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 73 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. NNW.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 6 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 181 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 18 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 5.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 8-5-39.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 84.6 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.03 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.81 inches.

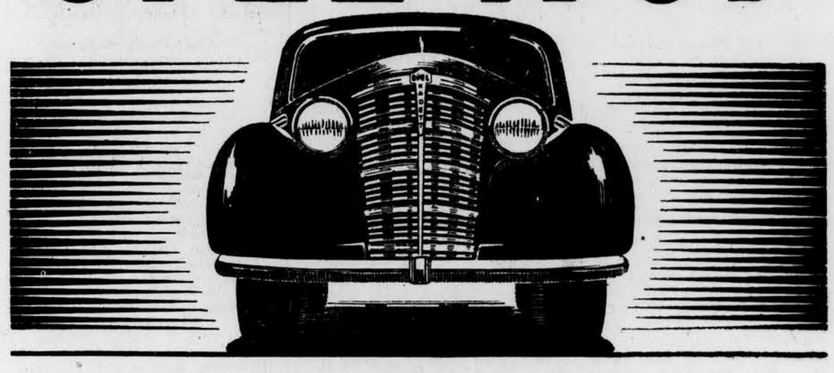
For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

Mrs. Faiz Tyabji And Hindustan Scout Association

Mr. B. T. Char Organising Commissioner and Secretary Hindustani Scout Association writes:—

I am desired by Mrs. Faiz Tyabji to request you to be so good as to give publicity to the fact that Mrs. Faiz Tyabji has not accepted and joined the Girl Scout Committee of the Hindustan Scout Association as published by Aries in the "Sunday Chronicle".

OPEL 1939



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A PRODUCT OF GENERAL MOTORS INDIA LIMITED

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay—I Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s.)

8-0 a.m. Shyam Premi. 8-20 News in English. 8-30 Devaradhana. 8-45 Thumri. 12-30 p.m. Sawai Gandharv. 1-0 Market Rates. 1-10 Mutual Understanding. 1-25 A Geet. 1-30 Music. 3-30 Classical Conglomeration. 3-45 Songs from Screen. 4-0 Ladio Plogiam. 4-15 Orchestral Music. Programme of music from 6 to 7 p.m. will be relayed from Indian Motion Picture Congress Grounds. 6-0 AIR Chorus. 6-5 Master Anwar. 6-10 Sitara Begam. 6-20 Kumar Ramesh. 6-25 Master Iqbal. 6-35 Rabindranath Speaks. 6-50 Radio Orchestra. 7-0 Wit and Nitwit. (Marathi). 7-15 Sitara Begam. 7-30 Commercial News. 7-45 Quacks Excluding: by Lt.-Col. S. Sokhey. 8-0 Three Youngsters. 8-15 Aram Ilaj. (Hindustani play) by S. Ansar Nasri. 8-55 Local News and Announcements. 9-0 News in Hindustani. 9-15 News in English. 9-35 Radio Movies. 10-30 Epilogue.

Bombay—II Programme

31.4 metres (9.550 kc/s.)

8-0 to 9-0 a.m. and 12-30 to 2-30 and 3-30 to 4-30 p.m. As in Bombay 1.

61.48 metres (4.880 kc/s.)

6-0 to 9-35 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 9-35 Pagliacci. 10-30 Epilogue.

Delhi—I Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s.)

7-30 a.m. Bhagwad Gita. 7-50 Radio Orchestra. 7-55 Indirabai. 12-30 p.m. Your Selections. 6-10 R. R. Chowdhry. 6-30 For Young Listeners. 7-0 Kumari Rani Devi. 7-10 Rani Devi and party. 7-15 For Villagers. 8-0 The Future: Story by S. M. Yahya. 8-15 Lakshman Prasad. 8-30 Gajrabai. 8-45 R. R. Chowdhry. 9-35 Correspondence. 2 by D. N. Kalhan. 9-50 B B C Recorded Programme. 10-20 Tit-Bit-Hits.

Delhi—II Programme

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s.)

7-30 to 8-30 a.m. and 1-30 p.m. Listener's Lure.

60.48 metres (4.960 kc/s.)

6-0 p.m. As in Delhi 1. 6-10 Lakshman Prasad. 6-30 to 7-0 As in Delhi 1. 7-0 Gajrabai. 7-15 Haidar Husain. 7-25 Kumari Rani Devi. 7-40 R. R. Chowdhry. 8-0 to 9-50 As in Delhi 1. 9-50 Lakshman Prasad. 10-5 Gajrabai. 10-15 R. R. Chowdhry.

Delhi—III Programme

19.62 metres (15,290 kc/s.)

7-30 to 8-30 a.m. and 1-30 to 2-30 p.m. As in Delhi 2

31.3 metres (9.590 kc/s.)

6-0 to 7-15 p.m. As in Delhi 1. 7-15 to 8-0 As in Delhi 2. 8-0 to 10-30 As in Delhi 1.

Lahore—Programme

276 metres (1,086 kc/s.)

6-0 p.m. Tamancha Jan. 6-20 Bhai Lal of Amritsar. 6-45 Kumari Savitri Malik. 7-0 For Countryside. 7-30 Tamancha Jan. 7-50 Kumari Savitri Malik. 8-5 Film Songs. 8-15 Bhai Lal. 8-35 Kumari Savitri Malik. 8-40 Tamancha Jan. 8-50 Classical Music. 9-35 Sports Causerie, by G. D. Sondhi. 9-50 Bhai Lal. 10-15 Tamancha Jan.

Peshawar Programme

(This Station broadcasts on 200 metres (1,500 kc/s.) from 7 to 11 p.m., relaying Delhi programmes from 8 p.m.)

Calcutta—I Programme

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time.)

370.4 metres (810 kc/s)

10-30 a.m. Songs from Rabindranath.

12-30 p.m. Roy Fox and his orchestra 1-30 For newcomers 5-0 For children 6-0 Rabindra Prasasti 6-3 Jana-Gana-Mana-Adhinayaka 6-13 Recitation from Rabindranath 6-20 Poet in our midst 6-35 Rabindranath speaks 6-50 Rakta-Karabi 9-10 Recital of English songs 9-25 Orchestral interlude 9-30 Rabindranath the man by C. F. Andrews 9-45 For music lovers.

Calcutta—II Programme

31.48 metres (9,530 kc/s)

10-30 to 11-30 a.m. and 12-30 to 2-30 p.m. As in Calcutta I.

61.98 metres (4,840 kc/s)

5-0 to 10-30 p.m. As in Calcutta I.

Lucknow—Programme

293.5 metres (1,022 kc/s)

6-0 p.m. N. M. Joshi 6-20 Bazm-i-Sarood 6-50 Allah Rakhibai 7-10 Shrimati Champak Sarangan 7-30 G. C. Chatterji 7-50 Jogi Dhyan Dharat 8-0 Co-operative movement U. P. (Hindustani) 8-15 N. M. Joshi 8-30 Shrimati Champat Sarangan 8-50 G. C. Chatterji 9-40 Century of progress, 3 by Dr. Nandlal Chatterji 9-55 N. M. Joshi 10-10 Allah Rakhibai 10-30 Variety.

Madras—I Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc/s)

5-0 p.m. Tiruppambaram Meenakshisundaram Brother: Nagaswaram 6-0 Shrimati V. Vijayam: Vocal 6-30 S. R. Radhakrishna Bhagavathar: Vocal 7-0 Padmasmisery (Tamil) 7-10 Gopala: light tune 7-15 No virtue in poverty (Telugu) 7-30 Carnatic orchestra 7-45 T. R. Padmanabha Bhagavathar: Vocal 8-30 T. R. Navaneetham: Flute 9-20 Alas for those, who never sing: (Not even in their bath) by S. A. Jackson 9-35 Which is your favourite orchestra 10-0 Songs for sentimentalists 10-20 For Hawaiians.

Madras—II Programme

60.98 metres (4.920 kc/s)

5-0 to 6-0 p.m. As in Madras I 6-0 Tiruppugaz by Lingappan 6-10 Building a healthier nation (Tamil) 6-20 Tevarams by Lingappan 6-30 Tiruppambaram Meenakshi Sundaram Brothers: Nagaswaram 7-0 to 9-35 As in Madras I 9-35 T. R. Navaneetham: Flute.

B. B. C. Programme

7-30 p.m. BBC West of England singers 8-0 Billards! Professional championship 8-20 Piping by Pipe-Major John MacDonald 8-30 Music Hall 9-30 News 9-45 Jean Harley and George Barker (Entertainers at Piano) 10-0 County Cricket: Surrey v. Somerset and Glaucester v. Lancashire 10-25 Sports news and market notes.

Aligarh Football Team

The Aligarh University Football team arrived here on Sunday morning 'en route' to Bangalore—and are expected to play a number of matches against some of the strong local sides. The team is out on a South Indian tour and has fixtures at Poona, Bangalore, Mysore and Madras.

A FINE LOT

A well-balanced combination—possessing a number of promising youngsters—they have figured well recently against some of the 'better-known' up-country sides. Admirably led by Sardar Khan—the Aligarh footballers are bound to hold their own against the strongest local club 'elevens'.

Those accompanying the team are: Sardar Khan (Capt.), Dilber Hasan, Masud Zaidie, Wahaj Ahmed, Mahmud Raza, Mehdi Hasan, Sardar Mirza, Mohammed Ishaq, Abdul Aziz Akram, Unns, Mohd. Khan, Jaundy, Rehman, Ghaus Bux and Samad.

DAVIS CUP

VIENNA, May 8.

In the Davis Cup Germany eliminated Switzerland by three matches to nil.

WARSAW: Poland eliminated Holland by three matches to one.

ZAGREB: Yugoslavia eliminated Eire by three matches to nil.—Reuter.

SPECIAL OFFICER FOR HARIJANS

LUCKNOW, May 7.

The U. P. Government it is understood, are considering the question of appointment of a special officer for the betterment of the Depressed Classes.

It may be recalled that in his budget speech the Premier pointed out that the Government had set apart a sum of about Rs. 20,000 for the betterment of the Depressed Classes. This sum, it is stated, will be utilised for ameliorating the lot of the Depressed Classes and ensuring for them better education and sanitary amenities.

The special officer, it is stated, will tour the provinces, examine fully the grievances of the Depressed Classes and make suggestions for the removal of the same as far as possible.—United Press.

York Beat M. C. C.

LONDON, May 8.

In match between M. C. C. and Yorkshire which began on May 6 Yorks won by nine wickets.

M. C. C. 92 and 114 (Edrich 55; Verity nine for 62.

Yorks 148 and 51 for one.—Reuter.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE

G. I. P. Railway

(IN FORCE FROM APRIL 1, 1939)

Arrivals at and Departures from Victoria Terminus.

	Arr. H.M	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00	22 10
Peshawar Lucknow (Exp.)	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail (Nagpur)	7 51	17 40
Calcutta Mail (Chheoki)	9 15	20 45
Madras Express	10 15	15 00
Poona Mail	10 30	17 30
Punjab Mail	11 40	18 45
Nagpur Express	14 5	21 25
Poona Fast (Pass.)	16 50	11 50
Poona Express	19 32	8 05
Allahabad Express	20 25	7 00
*Deccan Queen	10 35 Mon.	17 15 Fri.

*Will not run until after end of April 1939, except before and after important holidays.

B. B. & C. I. Railway

Time-table in force from April 1, 1939.

Arrivals at and Departures from Bombay Central.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	13 50
Delhi Express	6 00	22 15
Gujarat Mail	6 45	22 00
Kathiawar Mail	7 25	21 30
Frontier Mail	8 15 (Mon	21 15 (Sat)
*The Flying Ranee Surat	9 48	15 10
The Flying Ranee, Surat	10 58	18 05
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 15	22 30
Kathiawar Express	18 45	8 45
Baroda Passenger	20 33	9 25

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday, this train will run on Tuesday.

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

	Arr.
Frontier Mail (On Saturdays only for Homeward Passengers)	8 40

AIR SERVICES

The following air mail time table is in force in Bombay:

London—Bombay (Juhu)

Planes call at Karachi, Bhuj and Ahmedabad.

Arrivals at Juhu, Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday at 1 p.m.

Delivery: Monday (two deliveries) 8 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday 3-30 p.m.

Bombay (Juhu)—London

Planes call at Ahmedabad, Bhuj and Karachi.

Latest hours of posting at the G.P.O.:—Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday 7-30 a.m. Departures from Juhu 10-15 a.m.

Bombay (Juhu)—Colombo

Planes call at Hyderabad, Madras and Trichinopoly.

Latest hours of posting at the G.P.O.:—Sunday, Monday, Tuesday Wednesday and Thursday 11-30 a.m

Departure from Juhu:—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday 7-45 a.m.

Arrivals:—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday 6-15 p.m.

Bombay—Trivandrum—Trichinopoly

Planes call at Goa, Cannanore and Trivandrum.

Departures from Juhu: Monday 8 a.m.

Arrivals at Juhu: Wesdnesday, 3-15 p.m.

Bombay—Poona—Kolhapur

Departures from Juhu: Monday, and Saturday at 7-30 a.m.

Arrivals at Juhu:—Monday and Saturday at 6 p.m.

Colombo—Bombay (Juhu)

Arrivals at Juhu: Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday, 9-45 a.m. Delivery: Sunday 12-30 p.m. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday 1 p.m.

Bombay (via Calcutta)—Singapore and Australia

Latest hour of posting:—Monday, Tuesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m.

Australia—Bombay (via Calcutta)

Delivery: Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m

Bombay (via Calcutta)—Hongkong China and Japan

Latest hour of posting: Tuesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m.

Hongkong—Bombay (via Calcutta)

Delivery: Tuesday and Saturday 1 p.m.

Bombay (Juhu)—Delhi

Planes call at Indore, Bhopal and Gwalior.

Departures from Juhu: Monday and Thursday, 6-30 a.m.

Arrivals at Juhu: Sunday and Tuesday 1-55 p.m.

Bombay—Kathiawar

Planes call at Bhavnagar, Rajkot Jamnagar and Porebunder.

Departures from Juhu:—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday at 7-15 a.m.

Arrivals:—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday 10-45 a.m.

"Adhikar"

(From A Correspondent.)

LUCKNOW, May 8.

A Hindi Daily, "Adhikar" will be published from Lucknow from the 15th May, Mr. Suresh Singh of Kalankakar will be its chief editor. The paper will follow the Congress policy.

BIHAR SUGAR CONTROL BOARD

PATNA, (By Mail).

The following Press Note has been issued by the Information Officer, Government of Bihar:—

The following persons have been nominated to be the members of Bihar Sugar Control Board (1) Mr. N. C. Mehta, I. C. S., Secretary to the Government of the United Provinces, Education and Industries Department, (2) Lala Shri Ram, New Delhi.

Mr. D. P. Khaitan who was representing West United Provinces on the Sugar Control Board will now represent North Bihar.

Jepsen Cup Hockey

City Police In Semi-Final

St. Xavier's College Go Down Fighting

With the steady elimination of most of the 'also-rans' the stage is fast being set for the penultimate rounds of the Jepsen Cup Hockey Tournament.

Last evening's quarter-final encounter between two of the 'better-known' sides—St. Xavier's College—a synonym for all that's 'clean' and polished in 'local' hockey—and the Bombay City Police—last year's runners-up of the tournament—was productive of real 'tenter-hook' 'stuff' exhibited on neat, scientific lines.

OPPORTUNISM PAYS.

The methods employed by the contestants presented a strange contrast in technique. While the Collegians revelled in short, brisk passes woven into a strikingly 'classical' pattern—their sturdier and more 'grown—up' opponents naturally resorted to 'snatch-and-grab' tactics. Ultimately—as is not infrequent in 'tournament' sport—'grit' and 'brawn' triumphed over 'polish' and 'technique'—though of course, the Police had to go all out for their two goals victory—Scott just pulling them out of the 'doldrums' with a brilliant display of sound custodianship. The 'counter-manoeuvres' of the winners 'apex' included everything from 'swallow-diving' to 'treasure-hunting'—and from the way he frequently 'poached' on the anchor-men's territory one would have thought that the Police custodian was anxious to tap one on to the boards himself!

SCOTT BRILLIANT.

The game opened at an unusually fast pace—with the Collegians more in the limelight—with their crisp short-passing and dazzling flank movements. After some 'ring-to-ring' 'ball-trekking'—Lissenburg soon worked his linemates up and Scott was called upon to save consecutively from A. Pereira and Fernandes—St. Xavier's right-inner particularly spelling danger with a series of 'taken-unaware' run-downs. Though the Policemen launched a number of sporadic attacks the territorial advantage during this period was definitely with the Collegians—and it speaks volumes of Scott's herculean efforts that he managed to keep his charge intact inspite of the relentless fifteen minutes bombardment by the opposing quintette—with the result that the sides changed ends with a clean sheet.

The breather seems to have 'woken' up the Policemen who now settled down to some real 'business-like' hockey played on more 'productive' lines.

ADAM'S FINE GOAL.

After Jameson and Lazarus had repeatedly failed to connect with a number of well timed wing passes—Adams improved upon them and picking up an accurate centre by Aziz had Pinto all at sea with a smart angular flick. (1—0). This was the signal for a series of determined attacks on the Xavierian goal—and it was a treat to see Ferreira, the Lusitanian's famous 'rock of Gibraltar'—repulsing 'attacker' after attacker in cavalier fashion. However—Lazarus managed to spot the weak point just before the final whistle—and warming himself round the opposing half-backs took the impenetrable 'right-anchor' completely on the wrong side. Pinto quite unnerved soon rushed out to complete the picture—a second goal for the Police. (2—0).

A 'DETERMINED' LOT.

During the closing stages the Collegians tried their level best to reduce the margin—but Stanley and Scott rose to the occasion and frustrated the Xavierians' efforts at the expense of short corners which expectedly enough—considering Bombay's poor standard of 'corner—conversion'—went unhonoured.

It can't be said that the better team won—but the Police proved beyond a shadow of doubt that they are a determined lot and will not make 'minced meat' for form speculators! They certainly deserved their two goals—even though their opponents deserved an equal number.

RESULT:

B. C. P. A. C. 2
ST. XAVIER'S Nil.

THE TEAMS WERE:—

B. C. P. A. C.—Scott, Baboo and Hamid, (1), Stanley, Hamid (2) and Mahmood, Aziz, Abbas, Lazarus, Jameson and Adams.

ST. XAVIER'S.—L. Pinto, O. Ferreira and D'Cunha, Pires, Vivian and Egbert D'Souza, Emil D'Souza, A. Perreira, Lissenburg, W. Fernandes and Misquitta.

UMPIRES: Messrs. Critchell and Sigenpuri.

TO-DAY'S MATCH.

5-15 p.m. District Police v. Parel S.

Sports Jotting

By Observer

Lord Rosebery's colt, Blue Peter, has been installed favourite for the Derby. This is natural after his impressive display in the Blue Riband Stakes at Epsom. In the race Blue Peter showed that he was able to negotiate the hill and the bends of the Derby course. Those of my readers who bet on the Derby would do well to let them flutter centre round Blue Peter's chances before his price contracts further. I can see a lot of money being wagered on Lord Rosebery's candidate.

Jack Jarvis, Blue Peter's trainer, was so anxious to see the horse run, that against medical advice he left a sick bed, flew to the course and just stayed for the Blue Riband Trial Stakes. He returned immediately after the race satisfied and pleased. Jack Jarvis thinks Blue Peter is the best horse he has ever trained, which is saying something.

I am in good company when I tip Blue Peter for the Derby. Here is what "Bayardo" said recently, "Blue Peter may win the Guineas and then the Derby. He may fail in the former through lack of condition and yet win the Derby. I can again point out that no chestnut son of Fairway has yet been any good but I can add on the very best information that it will be more than a mild shock to the colts' owner and trainer if Blue Peter does not win the Derby. Is this a case of 'verb sap'!"

VARIED FARE

The London boxing promoter, Sidney Hulls, has offered Joe Louis £30,000, free of tax, to defend the world heavy-weight championship against Tommy Farr in London.

The last time Louis clashed with Farr, the latter gave Louis a points' verdict. Critics say that Farr will not go so far next time he comes up against the Brown Bomber despite his endurance, courage and fighting qualities. Tommy Farr lacks the punch to do the trick.

* * * *

Another player, who learnt his hockey in India, is making a name elsewhere. This is "Robin" Lindsay, a former pupil of St. Joseph's, North Point, Darjeeling, at present Lieut. Lindsay of the Royal Tank Corps. He played for the Army hockey team in England this season and was also chosen for Scotland in their matches against Wales, Ireland and England.

When at Sandhurst, Lindsay was captain of the hockey team and vice captain of the athletics team.

* * * *

Many a man would be proud of a list of records held by Miss Ragnhild Hoeger, the Danish girl swimmer, who recently established a 220 yards, free style world record of 2 minutes 22.6 seconds, improving her own previous record of 2 minutes 25.9 seconds.

Miss Hoeger is one of the greatest swimmers of the present day and holds the following records: the 300 yards, 300 metres, 400 metres, 440 yards, 500 yards, 500 metres, 550 yards, 800 metres and 1,000 metres—all for Free Style. The world's record for 150 yards back stroke, the English record for 440 yards (free style) and the English 150 yards breast stroke are held by Miss Hoeger. The European Championship for 100 metres was annexed by her at Wembley last year.

* * * *

The favourite had been beaten unexpectedly, and most of its supporters blamed the jockey. This person was the target of a good deal of abuse as he rode back to weigh in. One disappointed backer adopted the familiar taunt: "Think you can ride a horse? Why didn't you get inside?"

The exasperated jockey yelled back: "So I would—if his mouth had been as big as yours."

Cycle Race Meeting At Poona

The Bombay Presidency Cyclists' Union will organise a cycle race meeting at Poona on Sunday (28th May). The events are:—

(1) Grand Prix of Poona—50 mile-Road Handicap (for members of affiliated clubs to the B.P.C.U); (2) 5-mile for boys: 16 years and under, (non-members may be allowed); (3), 3-mile ladies race: (non-members may be allowed).

Entries close on Saturday (20th May). Entries to be forwarded to the Hon. Secretary, Poona Wheelers, C/o. Mody & Co., East St., Poona.

UNSATISFACTORY CONDITION OF LIBRARIES IN INDIA

Kuvalyanand Performs Opening Ceremony

(From A Correspondent)

MODASA, (By Mail).

Swami Kuvalyanand performed the opening ceremony of Shree Dhanlaxmi Chhotalal Butala Library and Reading Room.

The Annual School Social Gathering is always a very pleasant and memorable function; but the last celebration deserves to be described in letters of gold in the annals of the Modasa High School, founded and run by the Modasa Education Society. Both the significance and the festivity of the occasion were enhanced by the fact that this time the happy and grateful memory of the late Mrs. Dhanlaxmi Chhotalal Butala who prematurely passed away on the 16th December 1937 at the age of 32 was perpetuated early this morning, when Swami Kuvalyanand of the famous Kaivalyadhama (Lonavala) performed the opening ceremony of Shree Dhanalaxmi Chhotalal Butala Library and Reading room housed in an imposing building specially erected for the purpose, in the school compound.

In the course of his address, the Swamiji stressed the importance of the need of good libraries in India and deplored their present unsatisfactory condition when compared with those of other countries in the West. He attributed much of the present state to the parochial and selfish attitude of the orthodox Indians who would like to part with life rather than books handed down to them from their forefathers. It was, indeed, painful to think, he added, that even Bombay, the Premier City of the presidency, could hardly boast of a library which could meet with the widely divergent need and tastes of its cosmopolitan population.

Mehtab Inspects Angul Relief

CUTTACK, May 8.

Mr. Harekrishna Mehtab, accompanied by Mr. Bhagirathi Kanoria of the Marwari Relief Society, visited the Talcher refugees' camp at Angul yesterday and inspected relief work.—United Press.

Boxing In Calcutta

MALINO KEEPS THE TITLE

Suares After Leading On Points Falls Out Of Ring And Injured

(From Our Correspondent)

CALCUTTA, May 6.

The Light Heavy-weight 12-round boxing contest between Frank Malino and Arthur Suares at the National Sport Club attracted a big crowd and the bout was one of the best money matches Calcutta had for a long time.

Malino came into prominence when he scored an unexpected points victory over Suares at the Globe Theatre last year, but Suares is such a heavy uncher that many boxing fans here predicted that Suares would win by a K. O. route within eight rounds.

No doubt the fight lasted only eight rounds, but it ended in a victory for the champion.

In the eighth round Suares rushed the champion to the ropes and Malino smartly ducked to avoid a telling jab to his face, with the result that both the boxers fell out of the ring.

Suares landed clean on a judge's table and remained there until his seconds lifted him up. While Malino, who fell close to the ring side, quickly entered the ring again to obtain the award.

Suares launched a double-hand attack and lead on points almost in every round upto to the eighth round, but the champion's clever foot-work and ring-craft enable him to avoid heavy knock-out punches from Suares.

Merchant v. Thaddeus.

Displaying excellent ring-craft Thaddeus punished Merchant severely. Although the Parsi boxer absorbed his punishment gamely, his seconds threw in the towel in the fourth round.

How the other Fights Ended.

C. Savyell beat D. Pingault on points.

Pat Byrne beat Syed Hussain, of Egypt, on points.

Battling Roberts beat Kid Pat, of Burma, on points.

G. Payne knocked out M. Bollean in the sixth round.

STRONG Boys and Girls

The pride and joy of their parents

So many children outgrow their strength, suffer from tiredness and listlessness, have poor appetites, sleep restlessly, are bad tempered! Give your children Sanatogen and they will be free from these disturbances of childhood—robust and healthy youngsters. After a course of Sanatogen they will work better at school, better at play. They will bring more joy into your life if they are healthy and strong, and this they can easily be with Sanatogen. Help your children to stand the strain of the years of development by giving them Sanatogen. You will soon echo the words of the grateful mother who wrote: *"I always find pleasure in telling my friends about the wonders Sanatogen did for my boy."*

76 NERVOUS CHILDREN IMPROVED

A school medical officer who gave Sanatogen to 76 nervous children noted an improvement in every one of them.

SANATOGEN

THE TRUE TONIC FOOD

Obtainable at all Chemists and Bazars

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Vaishakh Vad 6, 1995
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Avval 18, 1358
Parsi: Adar 6, 1308
Hightide: 3-05; 16-00
Lowtide: 8-53; 22-18
Sunrise: 6h. 7m.
Sunset: 7h. 4m.
Improvements Committee at 3-30 p.m.

Wednesday, May 10.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.
Municipal Schools Committee, 5-10 p.m.

Friday, May 12.

Bombay University: Third M.B., B.S. Examination results, 2 p.m.

Saturday, May 13.

S. S. Viceroy of India with London mails sails at 1 p.m.
Bombay University: F.E. S.E. (Civil, old and new); S. E. (Mechanical and Electrical); B.E. (Civil, Mechanical and Electrical) Examination results, University Buildings, 2 p.m.

HARIKATHA AT MATUNGA.

The second of the above series on Sampurna Ramayanam by Sriman Emmapadam Venkatarama Bhagwathar will be held to-day (Tuesday), at 8-45 p.m. (S.T.) The subjects: "Sri Rama Jananam"

RECEPTION TO MAHARAJA GAIKWAD

A reception has been arranged to welcome His Highness Pratapsinh Maharaja Gaikwad of Baroda at the Central Station, Bombay, at 7-59 a.m. to-day (Tuesday).

CHEQUES THROUGH CLEARING HOUSE

Cheques delivered through the Bombay Bankers' Clearing House during the week ending 5-5-39 were as under:— Number of cheques 96,805. Amount of cheques Rs. 13,36,52,645-10-0.

CINE ARTISTES TO MEET SATYAMURTI

The South Indian Cine Artistes residing at Bombay will meet Mr. S. Satyamurti, at 8 a.m. to-day (Tuesday), at Astik Samaj Hall, Matunga, and present him with an Address. South Indian Cine Artistes are requested to be present.

CYCLING RACE

Under the auspices of the Oriental Athletes, a 7 miles novice cycle race will be held at the Oval on Sunday (14th inst.) at 6-30 a.m. Members of the club who wish to take part, should give their names to Mr. Minoo M. Damri, Organising Secretary, with an admission fee of Re. 1, on or before 12th instant.

S. S. "ALAVI" IN BOMBAY

Intimation has been received from Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Co., Ltd., Bombay, that their s.s. "Alavi" left Jedda with pilgrims for Bombay via Karachi on the 1st May 1939. She is expected to arrive here on or about the 13th inst. and arrangements will be made to disembark the pilgrims in the Prince's or Victoria Docks.

COL. GHADIALI'S LECTURE

Under the auspices of the Prohibition Propaganda Board of the Government of Bombay, a public meeting will be held at 6-30 p.m. to-day (Tuesday), in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, when Col. Dinshah P. Ghadiali will give a lantern lecture on "Rational Food of Man". The Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi, Home Minister, Government of Bombay, will preside.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Ranpura" with Mails arrived at Aden at 9 a.m. on the 7th instant and left there at 1 p.m. the same day. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 7 p.m. on Thursday the 11th current. Intending passengers are requested to present themselves at Ballard Pier between 10 and 11 p.m. on Thursday (11-5-39) for medical inspection. The extra steamer "Viceroy of India" is due here from London at 6 a.m. to-morrow (Wednesday).

GATHA SOCIETY

A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held to-day (Tuesday), at 6 p.m. (S.T.), at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, 134-136, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, when Sheth Sorabji N. Kanga, B.A., will give a further discourse in English on "A detailed examination of Hormuzd Yasht to ascertain the correct meaning of Manthra Spenta spoken of therein". The lecture is open to the public.

POSTAL NOTICES

Superscribed unregistered correspondence for Italy per S.S. "Conte Biancamano" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 5 p.m. on Thursday (11th instant).

Regd. and unregd. Correspondence other than letters and postcards for Straits Settlements, Hongkong and all Correspondence for Colombo, Shanghai and Japan per S.S. "Ranpura" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 5 and 6-30 p.m. respectively

INDIAN ARTS AND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION

The Indian Arts and Industrial Exhibition, 1939, will be held at Dongri, opposite Dongri Police Station, Bombay, 9.

Flag salutation at 8 a.m. to-morrow (Wednesday), by Mr. Narbheram Popat, Municipal Corporator.

Opening ceremony at 5 p.m. to-morrow (Wednesday), by Mr. Yusuf Meherally.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

METRO—"Bernard Shaw's Pygmalion". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
BROADWAY—"Valley of the Giants". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Tumhari Jeet". Daily at 4-45, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Birth of Shivaji". Daily at 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Stagecoach". Daily at 1, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EROS—"Back Street" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Sitara". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Dushman". Time as usual
KOHINOOR—"Bramhachari". Time as usual.
LAMINGTON—"Jungle King". Daily at 5-15, 7-45 and 10-15 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Amar Jyoti". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"They made me a Criminal". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Mother India". Daily 4-30, 7-15 and 10.
PATHE—"Ballerina". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Daughter of Marathas". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Wife, Husband and Friend". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Nav-Jeevan" Time as usual.
WEST-END—"The Kick". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10.

CONVENTION OF KATHIAWADIS IN BOMBAY.

The organisers expect Mahatmaji to be present at the convention. Kathiawad Prajamandal is making brisk preparations, and it appeals to all the Kathiawadis in Bombay to enrol themselves either as members of the Reception Committee or as delegates.

Kathiawad Prajamandal also intends to invite the leaders of the Freedom Movement in Kathiawar as guests. Also a programme of entertainment exclusively of Kathiawadi folk-songs and folk-stories will be fixed.

Secretaries also request the people of Kathiawad residing in Bombay following information addressed to the Secretaries Kathiawad Prajamandal :—1. Name or names og Prajamandals, Sevasanghas, Mitramandal or any other name under which small or big group of Kathiawadis are organised; 2. Names of its Presidents Secretaries and its office address, and a copy of its constitution if possible; 3 Details of difficulties or other restrictions that students from Kathiawad experience in schools or colleges of British India."

Mrs. Hansa Mehta's Visit To Literacy Classes

Mrs. Hansa Mehta writes:—

Last Saturday evening I visited a number of classes recently organised by the Bombay Literacy Campaign Committee, in Colaba and Parel, where adults are being taught to read and write in their mother tongue. These classes that I visited are for teaching Marathi, Kannada, Hindi and Urdu. They were opened on the 1st May, and yet the progress that the men have is really astounding. They could distinguish letters and read simple words with ease. I am sure that by the time the month is over, they will have learnt enough to be able to read for themselves. The attendance also seemed to be good. There was no class where the number was less than twenty. In some places the class seemed to be overful and in one B.D.D. Chawl in Parel where the class was sitting in the passage it looked definitely overcrowded. I was informed that the attendance in the various classes in 'F' Ward that day was two thousand. There are about 10,000 adults taking advantage of these classes all over the City. If the same enthusiasm continues and a fresh batch of ten thousand is taken every month, it will be possible to make a number of people read and write within a short period and we shall be able to eradicate the evil of illiteracy in less than five years!

This great response from the people is very encouraging, and shows that the work of the Organisers of the Literacy Campaign has been crowned with success.

VISIT TO PAREL CENTRES

Messrs. N. M. Joshi, Krishnalal M. Jhaveri and B. N. Motivala write:—

"On Friday night we visited a few centres in Parel to see how the literacy classes were working. What we saw gave us the greatest satisfaction. We noticed pupils from the age of 8 to that of 40 reading their lessons, and the voluntary teachers teaching them with an amount of enthusiasm remarkable in every way. Hindi, Urdu and Marathi, alphabets and words were being taught and learnt through various easy methods, and the results far exceeded our expectations. One of us took care to examine a number of pupils, including the youngest and the oldest, and found them thoroughly up to the mark. The consciousness awakened in the learners by the Literacy Campaign has borne very good fruit."

SIKANDER HYAT KHAN IN BOMBAY

BOMBAY: Monday.

Sir Sikander Hyat Khan Premier of the Punjab, who presided over the Bombay Provincial Muslim League Conference at Sholapur and party arrived in Bombay this morning.

Sir Sikander stays in Bombay for two days and leaves for Lahore on Wednesday evening by Frontier Mail.—A. P.

Mr. S. Satyamurti, M. L.A., who presided over the Indian Motion Picture Congress addressing the sessions on Sunday.

PORTRAIT OF "G. O. M. OF INDIA" IN PRECINCTS OF HOUSE OF COMMONS

Speaker Accepts Gift From Dadabhoy Memorial Fund

BOMBAY: May 8.

The Speaker of the House of Commons, in England, has accepted a portrait of Dr. Dadabhoy Naoroji, "The Grand Old Man of India," to be placed among the many portraits in the precincts of the House of Commons.

In response to a general public desire in India that a portrait of the late Dr. Dadabhoy Naoroji, once a member of the House of Commons, should be placed among the portraits in the precincts of the House of Commons, Diwan Bahadur M. Javeri, the Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Dadabhoy Naoroji Memorial Prize Fund, recently sent a portrait of the "Grand Old Man of India," to the Speaker of the House of Commons in England, with a request that it be included among the collection of portraits in the House.

Diwan Bahadur Javeri has now received intimation that the Speaker has accepted the gift and that arrangements are being made to install the portrait along with others in the House of Commons.—A. P.

Compulsory Primary Education In City

Corporation's Appeal To Govt. To Make Provision In 'B' And 'E' Wards

SCHOOLS COMMITTEE ASKED TO TAKE PRELIMINARY CENSUS

Discussion on the introduction of Free and Compulsory Education in "B" and "E" Wards in the City from January 1940, was resumed at a meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation on Monday. Mr. B. N. Karanjia, Mayor, was in the Chair.

Discussion arose out of a resolution moved by Mr. I. S. Patel and seconded by Prof. V. G. Rao, seeking to introduce compulsory primary education in the two Wards.

For Immediate Decision

"THE QUESTION HAS BEEN HANGING FIRE FOR A CONSIDERABLE TIME, AND IT MUST BE DECIDED IMMEDIATELY BECAUSE IT IS SO IMPORTANT," declared Mr. S. K. Patil, supporting the resolution. But still discussion continued and at certain stages took desultory turns.

When finally the sense of the House was taken for a closure by the Mayor, Mr. G. R. A. Sheik interpolated that no opportunity had been given to hear the arguments of the other side and some members started shouting.

The resolution was carried.

THE RESOLUTION

The resolution stated that with reference to letters from the Education Department, dated April 20, 1938 and from the Schools' Committee, dated December 1937, the Corporation should by a notification with the necessary sanction of Government declare the primary education of children of both sexes and of all classes and creeds except boys and girls of Europeans and Anglo-Indians, to be compulsory in the 'B' and 'E' Wards of the City from April 1938 or such later date as might be possible to give effect to the same.

Further, the resolution requested the Mayor to submit to Government the necessary application afresh as required by them for their sanction to the introduction of the proposed compulsory education and to inform Government that adequate provision for the education of the children of the school-going age would be made in the Municipal or other recognised schools in the two Wards

PRELIMINARY CENSUS

The resolution further authorised the Schools' Committee to undertake the work of preliminary census of the children of the school-going age to be brought under compulsion in anticipation of Government's sanction.

The Corporation also decided to forward the resolution along with the Schools' Committee's letter in that behalf to the Standing Committee with an intimation that the Corporation would be prepared on their own recommendation to sanction the necessary grant for carrying out the proposals mentioned in the resolution.

AMENDMENT

Mr. R. R. Gole, Chairman of the Municipal Schools' Committee moved an amendment which was duly supported and which sought to alter the date of introduction of primary compulsory education from April 1939 to January 1940.

Mr. M. N. Talpade while welcoming the move stated that within the time prescribed the Corporation would have to bear extra liability and that, too, at a time when the sources of its revenue had been crippled. He suggested that Government might be approached to bear the deficit so that the Corporation might be able to foot the Bill, which the new move involved.

DEPUTATION MOVE

Mr. M. V. Dhonde moved an amendment which sought to retain the provisions of the original resolution and also contained a request that a deputation should wait on Government to negotiate in the matter of giving grants so as to bring the rate of grants by Government on a par with t given to the suburban municipalities.

After tracing the history of the move to introduce primary education in the city, the mover of the amendment stated that in 1917-'18 the Corporation prepared a scheme covering ten years for a free and compulsory primary education. In 1937 a sub-committee appointed by the Corporation for getting from the Government a readjustment of grants in view of the increase in the number of school-going children found that Government was not prepared to give more than the allotted amount, namely, 9 lakhs of rupees. Although the expenditure in that regard was Rs. 37 lakhs, Government would give only Rs. 9 lakhs and under the new circumstances 20,000 more children might have to be provided for and the Corporation might have to incur a liability of Rs. 45 lakhs, of which Government would give only one-fifth. He, however, was not opposed to the object of the move.

Mr. K. J. Cursetji seconded the amendment.

OPPOSITION TO AMENDMENT

Mr. S. K. Patil opposing the amendment of Mr. Dhonde stated that Mr. Dhonde had opened a question the legal aspect of which had been decided by the High Court of Bombay. If it was assumed that every member of the Corporation was anxious to put through the scheme in the two Wards without any more loss of time then the proper course was to accept the resolution as it was. It was necessary in the first instance to bind down the Corporation to a particular resolution of the type moved by Mr. I. S. Patel. Whether Government helped or not or whether Government was going to bear a portion of the expense or the full, did not matter at that stage.

He further stated that the question of getting further amount or working out the details of the scheme was a subject of subsidiary importance. It was still open to the Corporation to approach Government for extra grants.

Mr. Cursetji stated that the Corporation should go slowly and steadily because these were the days of financial crises.

Mr. A. P. Sabawala observed that the amendment of Mr. Dhonde sought to introduce primary compulsory education immediately, but also at the same time provided to keep open the question of enlarging the scope of Government grant in view of the special circumstances.

POINT OF ORDER

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas on a point of order stated that Mr. Dhonde had brought in extraneous matters into the subject-matter of discussion.

The point of order was upheld, the amendment of Mr. Dhonde ruled out, closure granted and the amendment of Mr. Gole carried.

In view of the remarks of Mr. S. K. Patil, Mr. Talpade wanted to get the leave of the House to withdraw his original amendment seeking to refer the matter back to the Schools Committee, which, he had moved on a previous occasion. Leave was refused. The amendment was lost and the amended resolution was put as a substantive proposition and carried by an overwhelming majority.

HORNBY-VELLARD NUISANCE

Rao Bahadur B. P. Jagtap moved a resolution duly seconded, seeking to set up a committee to inquire into the causes of foul smell and otherwise insanitary conditions prevailing along the foreshore at Hornby-Vellard. The resolution further suggested that the Committee might suggest measures to eradicate the nuisance in the interests of the large number of residents in the locality and visitors who resorted to the foreshore daily for recreation and pure air. He observed that for a number of years the people of the locality had patiently put up with the horrible smell from the sludge. The cost of removing the sludge would be enormous but some arrangement might be made to cover it with seawater for 24 hours or some other alternative and less costly scheme might be suggested.

"FORWARD IT TO COMMISSIONER"

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas moved an amendment which sought that the subject-matter might be forwarded to the Municipal Commissioner for remarks. He stated that the question though important and urgent needed to be gone into thoroughly.

Mr. K. F. Nariman seconding the amendment recalled how the scheme was left uncompleted by the engineers some years ago when they found that the money was insufficient and perhaps they were afraid to approach the Corporation for a further grant. He stated that near-by there was another locality—Koliwada—which was in an equally bad condition and inquiry might be made into both.

Mr. M. N. Talpade felt surprised that the Congress Party should fall foul of a resolution which sought to eradicate a foul smell.

Mr. Gordhandas Morarji said that the committee proposed to be set up would have to approach the Commissioner in the end. The scheme had cost lakhs of rupees. He supported the amendment.

MR. BHATT'S ASSURANCE

Mr. M. D. Bhatt, Municipal Commissioner, observed that the City Engineer had given anxious thought to the question and a scheme was being prepared. He did not think that any useful purpose would be served by such a committee. If any of the members in the proposed committee gave their suggestions regarding any scheme to him or to the City Engineer, the suggestions would be considered.

The amendment was carried.

At the outset, two resolutions moved by Mr. D. V. Pradhan and seconded by Mr. Deorukhkar for renaming Morbaug Road as "Bhairu Chavan Road" and B.I. T. Road, situated to the East of the B.D.D. Chawls as "Bhagoji Waghmare Road"—names of victims in the firing of November 7 last—were thrown out.

The meeting adjourned "sine-die."

SUIT AGAINST PROPERTY TAX

Bombay Owner Goes To High Court

Mr. Jagmohandas Kaliandas who is a property-owner in the City of Bombay has filed a suit in the Bombay High Court asking for an injunction against the collection of the Property Tax by the Bombay Municipality and a declaration that the Property Tax levied by the Bombay Government is 'illegal.'

Fall From Train

Babu Ganpat, who was travelling in a suburban train, met with a serious accident when he fell off the foot board on which he was riding as the train was nearing the Victoria Terminus. Babu fell between the platform and the rails and sustained serious injuries. He was immediately rushed to the hospital in a precarious condition.

Ishmael For Simla

BOMBAY, May 8.

Mr. G. C. Ishmael who has been briefed by the Indian Association in the mandated territory of Ruanda-Urundi and Belgian Congo to approach the Government of India and who arrived here yesterday by air, is leaving for Simla to-morrow night.

FIRST STEP TOWARDS PROHIBITION

Toddy And Liquor Shops In Gadag-Betgari Municipal Limits To Be Closed Down

BOMBAY: May 8.

The Gadag-Betgari Municipality has unanimously passed a resolution recommending to the Government of Bombay that as a first step towards Prohibition in the District, all the toddy and liquor shops within the Municipal limits should be closed down, and promising full co-operation and help in all possible ways towards that end.

The resolution has been communicated to the Government of Bombay.—A.P.

SIX ANNAS A DAY!

Award In Salt Company Wage Dispute

COCANADA, May 8.

The Labour Commissioner who was appointed arbitrator in the Oriental Salt Company wage dispute has given his award fixing the daily wage of each worker at six annas.—A. P.

HIS BACK ACHED FOR FOUR YEARS

He Saw the Black Side of Everything

KRUSCHEN PUT HIM RIGHT

For four years, this man's back never stopped aching. Small wonder he looked on the black side of things. Now, at 57, he starts the day fresh as a daisy, and his back aches no more. Read his story:—

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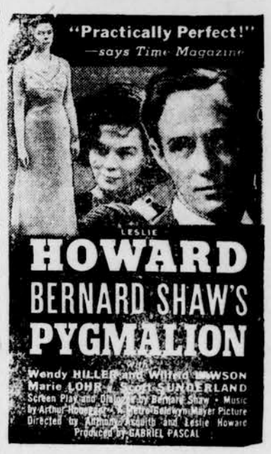

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MAY 9, 1939

DISASTROUS "HALF MEASURES"

One must thank British attitude towards Russia for the confusion in which the international situation has been thrown and which may lead to the very tragedy which it is Mr. Chamberlain's ostensible purpose to avoid. This policy is not only illogical and senseless. It is disastrous. According to British papers, Mr. Chamberlain objects to the Russian proposal of a military alliance between the Soviet, Britain and France to which the smaller Powers, both in Eastern and Western Europe, would be likely to adhere. The main ground on which objection is based is that such an alliance would amount to an encirclement and justify German criticisms. Nothing could be more absurd than such an excuse. Britain initiated the anti-aggression movement because, according to Mr. Chamberlain himself—this can be easily proved from the two speeches which he delivered immediately after the final rape of Czecho-Slovakia—every neighbour of Germany and Italy—as witness British guarantee to Greece and negotiations with Turkey—was in danger of Axis aggression. The principle of the anti-aggression move, designed to protect States situated around the Axis Powers, was, geographically, encirclement. So was, in principle, the message of President Roosevelt which gave an exhaustive list of countries menaced by the Axis and which Mr. Chamberlain heartily supported. Granted the possibility of aggression—as pointedly hinted at by Mr. Chamberlain at Birmingham—whenever and wherever it suits the Axis Powers, anti-aggression can but imply, and must imply "encirclement" not only of Germany but also of Italy. And it is worse than ridiculous for Mr. Chamberlain to pretend to be sensitive to criticism by, of all people, the aggressors themselves. Mr. Chamberlain's old prejudices are, of course, at work. But the supreme tragedy is that his own alternative "half measures"—as the "Observer" of Mr. Chamberlain's own friend and champion Mr. Garvin describes them—will inevitably lead to disaster.

Italo-German Pact

This is not an exaggerated fear. It is true that Colonel Beck's firm stand has checked Herr Hitler for the present. It is also true that one of the two results of the Milan Conference between Herr Von Ribbentrop and Count Ciano is an apparent inclination on the part of the Axis Powers to rest upon their aggression oars as it were. This is not a victory, but, on the contrary may well turn out to be the beginning of the defeat of "Anti-Aggression". For in the present circumstances when the anti-aggression Powers have thought fit to indulge in serious internal differences, no better tactics could have been adopted by the astute leaders of the Axis Powers than to wait and watch events outside without precipitating a crisis themselves and, on the other hand, to consolidate their own strength. The Italo-German Pact is not essentially a surprise to any one except gallantly credulous Italo-philes in Britain some of whom still indulge, though hesitatingly, in wishful thinking. The truth is that a *de facto* alliance becomes a *de jure* alliance and whether or not Italy has been forced into it with serious consequences to herself, the Axis Powers have now formally declared themselves bound together in an offensive and defensive military alliance. Of little practical importance otherwise, the confusion among anti-aggression forces has invested it with tremendous possibilities in terms of the attitude and fate of smaller States.

Disrupting Anti-Aggression Front

This confusion, the direct result of Mr. Chamberlain's policy, must inevitably dishearten some of the smaller States who were ready to stand up to aggression, and it must equally inevitably force some others like Yugo-Slavia and Bulgaria, to say nothing of Spain and Hungary, into the military alliance of Italy and Germany. Mr. Chamberlain's policy, thus, is disrupting the anti-aggression front and strengthening the aggression front. And it is also suggesting to the aggressors methods of pursuing their policy with safety and success. For instance, there is a significant report from Bulgaria of a military parade in Sofia which was attended by the King and Queen and "at which Bulgaria's new weapons, mostly from Germany, were shown and 80 German engineers and 15 German journalists, who are visiting the country, were given special seats." The crowds, says the report, raised cries of "we want Dobruja and Thrace"—Thrace is a new addition to the Bulgarian demand and since it belongs to Turkey the slogan is a commentary on the fact that Anglo-Russian differences have seriously disturbed Anglo-Turkish negotiations. Such are Mr. Chamberlain's achievements. They cannot better be described than by Mr. Garvin's question to the British Government: "Can a half measure be effective, or will it not rather invite the worst of both worlds and make the last State worse than the first?" And Mr. Garvin has been one of the most powerful supporters of Mr. Chamberlain.

The Muslim League

The Bombay Provincial Muslim League Conference held at Sholapur last week seems to have been better attended than such communal conferences usually are, and the same may be said of the recent conferences of the Hindu Mahasabha. Evidently the advent of even partial autonomy is making every community or class more and more politically conscious. It would have been much better if the consciousness had spread entirely on non-communal lines, but the vicious twist given to our politics by the old conditions cannot be changed all at once. If the desired change is to be effected soon, nationalist educative propaganda must be a great deal more active among the masses than it has been so far. Special care should be taken to see that the workers and kisans are organised wholly on non-communal lines.

Though the Sholapur conference was expected to deal mostly with constructive work for Muslims, its main concern seems to have been to misrepresent and vilify the Congress and both Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan, the President of the Conference, and Mr. Jinnah excelled themselves in this respect. They insinuated, for instance, that Congress was openly or "surreptitiously" coercing the other States into granting reforms to the people with the object of ensuring a large majority for the Hindus in the Federation and thereby overwhelming the Muslims, and they warn the Congress against interference in the States. Now, Congress and individual Congressmen are doubtless helping the people in the States to win responsible government in the same way and for the same reasons as they are themselves struggling to win it in the provinces. But they do not need to do anything surreptitiously. Nor will they be deterred from their duty by their country as a whole by threats from any source in or outside India. Nor will they accept any State to be outside the sphere of their duty because its Ruler belongs to this or that community. Communal considerations inspire only communalists and communal bodies.

One wonders why the Muslim League is so wantonly misrepresenting and vilifying the Congress. We charitably assume that its object is to frighten the Congress into seeking a settlement with it. It must be admitted that the Congress has a horror of communal conflict and is extremely anxious to avoid it through a settlement. It has sought a settlement several times before and has left the door always open for fresh negotiations. Mr. Jinnah can start negotiations any day he likes, without bringing in irrelevent conditions. If, however, he insists, as he did last year, that the Congress must first admit that it represents only the Hindus and that the League alone represents the Muslims, the Congress cannot possibly make such untenable admissions. The representative character claimed by the Congress and the League may or may not be inaccurate, but why raise at all the question of the credentials of the two institutions? Why not straightway start the negotiations proper? For reasons best known to him Mr. Jinnah has not yet attempted to answer this simple question.

A Letter From Czechoslovakia

THE NAZI TERROR

(From A Correspondent).

A CITY IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA, APRIL, 24.

I am receiving so many letters from outside and I am wondering whether the people abroad have a real picture of the internal conditions in Czechoslovakia.

Consider yourself fortunate that you are not receiving our newspapers. To read them would be to tax your nerves to the point of breaking.

Day by day the German propaganda is hammering into our heads much unbelievable nonsense as if we were supposed to kiss them as our saviours at every stage. Thank God, however, that the whole Czech Nation, barring a few traitors and hirelings, knows perfectly clear whom it has to deal with.

Mute Protests

On 20th April, there was a celebration of the Fuehrer's 50th birthday. The day was proclaimed a National Holiday also in our country. All the factories, banks, offices and schools were closed compulsorily and anybody disobeying the closure order was subjected to heavy penalties and sentences. A week before the German propaganda beat all its previous records in trying to extol Hitler. All our buildings were supposed to be decorated with German flags which however appeared only on official buildings. On the eve of Hitler's birthday, the Czechs privately managed to record their silent hostility by bringing huge quantities of flowers to the monuments of the late President Masaryk. Many people bringing the flowers stood in front of the monuments weeping silently. The Germans naturally were much annoyed by this Czech "arrogance." This mute protest resulted in demonstrations in several cities and the authorities had to interfere. The flower demonstrations were particularly eloquent in Prague where the statues of St. Wenceslas and John Hus were heavily laden with spring blossoms. The Nation thus manifested its resentment and hatred towards the present regime. What a pity that we can do only these manifestations and that we have been brought to this state of helplessness

Robbed of Everything

We were robbed of everything. The Germans removed from the Czech Military Barracks also mattresses and even the dirty winter linen—sparing only the empty walls. They took to Germany what they could lay their hands on and now they are purchasing our flour and wheat giving in exchange their worthless German Marks. Pirates and gangsters of the last quarters! Now soap and fats are luxuries; tea fruit, cocoa, chocolate will soon be unknown to us and we already feel a great scarcity of raw materials for our industries. Our foreign customers boycott us so effectively that our complete economic disaster is imminent. Our people withdraw their savings from banks though withdrawals are strictly limited. Every man in Czechoslovakia is forced to apply for membership in the so-called National Co-operation Movement and those hesitating are registered as "National Traitors," amounting to their persecution and complete annihilation. In other words it is an exact copy of the Nazi system transplanted from Germany to our unhappy country.

How Slovakia Separated

One can only shudder as to how Slovakia was separated from Bohemia. The world believes that the Slovaks have decided of their own free will to secede from the Czechs. What a mistake! As you know, a vote was taken on this important question in the Slovak Parliament—Dr. Tiso who was acting upon orders from Berlin was supposed to obtain 100 per cent. majority. To his great disappointment he obtained in the first poll only 3 votes for separation and that too from his own deputies. He was obliged to take the second voting with the result that he obtained only four votes. Again he took the third poll and the result was that none of the deputies voted for separation. At this moment Dr. Tiso declared, "Gentlemen, within half an hour I must have your unanimous support of Independent Slovakia otherwise German Army will march in." At this dramatic moment one of the deputies, a Roman Catholic Priest, fell on his

(Continued on Page 12, Col. 5).

Our London Letter

Advent Of Conscription

(From Our Own Correspondent)

LONDON, April 28.

For the whole week, three subjects have dominated the mind of the British public. They are the annual budget, the announcement of conscription and the speech by Hitler, which is to be made to-day. The Budget was awaited with great keenness and anxiety as everyone feared that the Chancellor of the Exchequer would burden the country with fresh taxation in order to meet the armament bill, which is growing in volume. And Sir John Simon did give us the medicine which is perhaps more bitter than the one we had from him last year.

His Government proposes to spend £1,300,000,000 this year. Increased taxes on the poor (sugar, tobacco, tea) provide an additional £12 million, on medium income (motor vehicles) £11 million, on the rich, whose profits have touched a record level, only £10 million. Increased surtax is negligible—amounting to half-penny in the pound for incomes of £2,000 a year, 6d in the £ for income of £8,000 and 9d in the £ for incomes over £50,000 a year. It may be remembered that there are in this country 11,000 persons with incomes over £3,000 a year, 85,000 people with income between £2,000 and £8,000, 1,250,000 with an income between £250 and £2,000, 17,000,000 below £250 a year. In the light of these figures it is not difficult to find out who benefits from the Budget and who foots the bill. Naturally, the Budget has been vigorously condemned as a menace to the people of Britain since it is realised that it places an unbearable burden on the masses of the people.

Capitalist Patriotism

The expression of "hope" by the Chancellor that British investors would not export their capital, thus reducing funds necessary for national defence, continues to arouse comment revealing the quality of capitalist patriotism in this country. Thus the "Times", discussing the pros and cons of buying American securities, points out that "in the event of war all private dollar security holdings would be taken over by the Government immediately. In consequence, there is no inclination to feel that investment in Wall Street is a worthwhile war hedge." In plain English, patriots who believe in having a stake in every country but their own are hereby tipped off to put their money somewhere out of the Government's reach. From a further observation by the "Times" it may be judged that considerable progress has already been made by patriots in protecting their capital. It says: "A limited number of individuals have, of course, endeavoured to make American holdings secure by carefully covering their tracks, but this has only been done on a very small scale, and no doubt in the event of war the threat of suitably grave penalties would secure disclosures."

But, of course, the imposition of such penalties would not secure disclosure of funds already exported. And a comment, by the "Statist" on April 1, regarding the increase in the amount of gold exported to America, offers evidence, among other things, of British buying of United States securities on a scale larger than the "Times" suggests. The main point, however, arising both from Sir John Simon's warning and the comments there, is that capital is seeking cover in places where the British patriots hope the Government will not be able to mobilise it.

Peace As Costly As War

The present "Peace Time" Budget reminds me of Mr. Lloyd George's second War Budget on May 4, 1915. He warned the members of the House of Commons that the Great War might continue until April 1916. It was necessary for him, therefore, to foreshadow a possible expenditure of £1,132,654,000. This meant Mr. Lloyd George said, that the average daily cost of the war was £2,000,000. Never before had a budget contained such astronomical figures. And last Tuesday Sir John Simon introduced his second "Peace" Budget. He was dealing with a total expenditure—from revenue and loans of £1,320,000,000. The average daily expenditure on defence and war-preparation is now about £2,000,000. In other words, this year of "peace" is as costly as the first year of the Great War.

Double-Crossed?

As early as in January last it was pointed out by Sir Stafford Cripps and those who work in co-operation with him to the Labour leaders that Mr. Chamberlain is creating a situation which he will use to declare that the voluntary scheme for recruiting had failed and that within a period of weeks the electorate of the country will be faced with industrial conscription with all that it means, the curtailment of personal liberty, the abrogation of trade union rules and principles, the right to strike and to collective bargaining. The Transport House leaders refused to listen to this warning since they had been assured and reassured personally, from the public platform and even from his Treasury seat in the House of Commons, that his Government would never introduce conscription in this country in peace time. But, the Prime Minister has broken the pledges, which were as clear and definite as any of the pledges given and broken by Hitler. Every time Hitler has broken his pledged word, he has declared that "I have changed my mind. And so I do not regard my promise as binding." Just as Mr. Chamberlain believed in the words of Hitler, the British Labour leaders in spite of the warnings, advice and even pleadings of their followers to the contrary, trusted Mr. Chamberlain to fulfil his pledges. Now they think, after having taken an active part in helping Mr. Chamberlain to carry on a country campaign in favour of Voluntary National Service, that the Prime Minister has double-crossed them.

Labour And Conscription

Their anger is not so much over the introduction of Conscription as over the methods adopted by Mr. Chamberlain to do so. In the lobby of the House one gets the impression that although the surrender of the voluntary principle has come as a painful shock to the Labour and Liberal Opposition. Labour Opposition, not entirely but in the main, feels deeply that it need not have been surrendered, added to which it is incensed that Mr.

(Continued on page 9, col. 1)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

Passive Resistance In S. Africa

Having failed, in spite of prolonged efforts, to secure an amicable settlement with regard to the proposed Asiatic Land and Trading Bill, the Indians in Transvaal have at last decided to start a campaign of passive resistance against the measure. They rightly regard the Bill as "degrading, ruinous and dangerous and a violation of the Cape Town Agreement", as its principle is the complete segregation of Indians on purely racial grounds. The proposal of a Round Table Conference is quite properly rejected by Indians so long as the basis of the Conference is segregation in some form or other. From their decision to start passive resistance and invite terrible suffering on themselves we must presume that no other course is open to them and that they are united enough to start and keep up the campaign.

Government Of India's Duty

Now the question arises as to what the Government of India and the people here are going to do. The former have themselves admitted that the very principle of the Bill, namely, racial segregation, is unjust and odious. They also tried negotiations long enough to get the Bill withdrawn. Will they now helplessly surrender their just cause? In their own interests and those of Indians in general we hope they will do no such thing. We whole-heartedly endorse Mr. Satyamurti's appeal to Lord Linlithgow "to do what Lord Hardinge did on a similar occasion many years ago in respect of South Africa and firmly support the cause of Indians against this injustice." We shall wait and see how the Viceroy and the Government of India propose to do their duty by the Indians in South Africa. It will be well for them to realise that if they surrender in this just case, they will have to surrender in almost every similar one. For that very reason the people of India will have to give every support they can to their fellow-country-men abroad in the brave stand they have taken for the honour of India.

Principles First

In an intriguingly frank statement Maharajkumar of Vizianagaram suggests that zamindars all over the country should refer all their disputes with their tenants to the present Congress Working Committee and "give them a blank cheque" on the ground, among others, that the Committee "consists of men full of the milk of human kindness and who do not believe in a policy of radicalism leading to revolution." Such a certificate, coming from such a quarter at such a time, cannot but be embarrassing to the Committee. We shall not go so far as to say that the suggestion is a "walk-into-my-parlour" trap. But it will be well for all concerned to note that the present Committee is not materially different from the last and is bound, as was the last one by a policy laid down in unanimously passed Congress resolutions and election manifestoes. The Committee certainly consists, as did the last one, of men "full of milk of human kindness." But, naturally, they are kindest to those who need kindness most. In any case, individuals matter less than principles. The latter have been and will continue to be laid down by the Congress and every Congress Cabinet will be bound to follow them to the letter, whether they pass for radicals or non-radicals.

Illuminating Distinction

"It is understood," says a Lucknow message, "that permission to Mr. A. P. Jain, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Revenue, to proceed to Soviet Russia has been refused by the Government of India. He has, however, been permitted to visit Italy, Spain and Germany." To-day the position is that Soviet Russia is a potentially friendly country with whom Britain is carrying on negotiations for some sort of collaboration in the event of war in which Britain's enemy would be Italy, Spain and Germany. In the public interests of India, Mr. Jain, however, can be allowed to visit Fascist enemies but not a Socialist friend. The distinction glaringly exposes the real prejudices of the Government of India and of the British administration of which the former is but a subordinate branch. Apart from this, such a restriction on a responsible Congress official, practically a member of the Government, is an intolerable scandal. And we hope the U. P. Government will challenge it resolutely.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

Hold on, hold in, hold out.

Why isn't the end of the loaf a corner in wheat?

Experience teaches people a lot of things they would rather not know.

It's unlucky to have your affairs at sixes and sevens—they make thirteen.

A bachelor may have no real happiness, but he escapes a lot of real misery.

The moth is not a society favourite even if it does frequently appear in a dress suit.

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WITHOUT COMMENT

TOKIO, May 8.

Japanese military authorities in Tientsin have issued a statement according to the Domei Agency, declaring that the British and French Concessions "shall not be allowed to remain as they are. The time will come when it becomes imperative to liquidate such an anachronism."

—Reuter.

* * * *

Mr. A. P. Jain, the U. P. Parliamentary Secretary, has been allowed by the Government of India to visit Italy and Germany but not Russia.

Which, of course, is quite natural.

After all Revolutionary Socialism is infinitely more dangerous than violently Revolutionary Fascism and Nazism.

* * * *

According to Mr. Jinnah the Muslim League now consisted of lakhs but it had yet to go a long way.

We quite agree. It has yet to go a long way to become a League of the lakhs rather than of The One.

* * * *

Mr. Jinnah "could not but tell the Hindus that they were also under a delusion in thinking that the Congress was leading India."

We know that the Jinnahs and Savarkars of India *will* meet openly too one day.

* * * *

"Mr. Jinnah, in conclusion, exhorted the Muslims not to despair in their defeats or difficulties."

But to leave it all to Mr. Jinnah who will leave it to his safe leadership.

* * * *

In an interview to the "Times of India", Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan declares:

"It will be most unpatriotic and most dishonest on the part of India not to participate if war is at all declared."

What does the most distinguished Leader of the Muslims, Mr. M. A. Jinnah, say to this most emphatic and most unequivocal declaration?

* * * *

Apropos of the Anglo-Russian differences the London "Observer," wants the British Government to answer the question: "Can a half measure be effective or will it not rather invite the worst of both worlds and make the last state worse than the first?"

On hearing which Mr. Chamberlain plaintively exclaimed "What, Garwin too fouling his own British nest?"

* * * *

The American Senate Military Committee has approved a Bill permitting Government to conscript capital in the event of war.

The difference between the U. S. A. and Britain appears to be that the former prefers to put the cart before the horse.

* * * *

His Holiness the Pope has decided personally to interest himself in the Polish-German dispute.

Why this too early awakening, some people must naturally be asking themselves.

* * * *

In a broadcast to the French National Eucharistic Congress. His Holiness' made a brief reference to peace "so ardently desired by anxious humanity."

It is not reported whether "Amen" was reverently to be said by the humanity of Spain and Czechoslovakia.

The infidels of "Italian" Albania, of course, don't matter.

* * * *

'Yes', said the massive wife of the obviously henpecked husband, 'it will be a joint account. My husband will make the deposits and I'll draw the cheques!'

Where Gandhiji And Hitler Differ

Sardar Answers Mahatma's Critics: Influence Born Of Inexhaustible Love And Patience

BRINDABAN, May 8.

"Let me assure you that whatever I do, I do with the consent, if not at the instance, of Gandhiji. If you cannot place that confidence in me or, for the matter of that, in any other member of the Sangh, our institution will fall to ground. We cannot enforce in the Gandhi Seva Sangh any stringent rules of discipline. Disciplinary action such as we have in purely political bodies, can have no place here."

Thus observed Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, in the course of a long speech, at the Gandhi Seva Sangh Conference.

In his speech Sardar covered various controversies which have been raised recently and his own position in that regard.

"Faith in one," he added, "means that we should always feel sure that a member of the Gandhi Seva Sangh will not indulge in dirty practices. Mahatma Gandhi always exerts restraining influence. You know that nothing is done without his consent. People call me a Hitler. Mahatma Gandhi is the greatest Hitler I have seen. But he exerts influence born of his inexhaustible love and patience. This is the essential difference between him and Hitler of Germany.

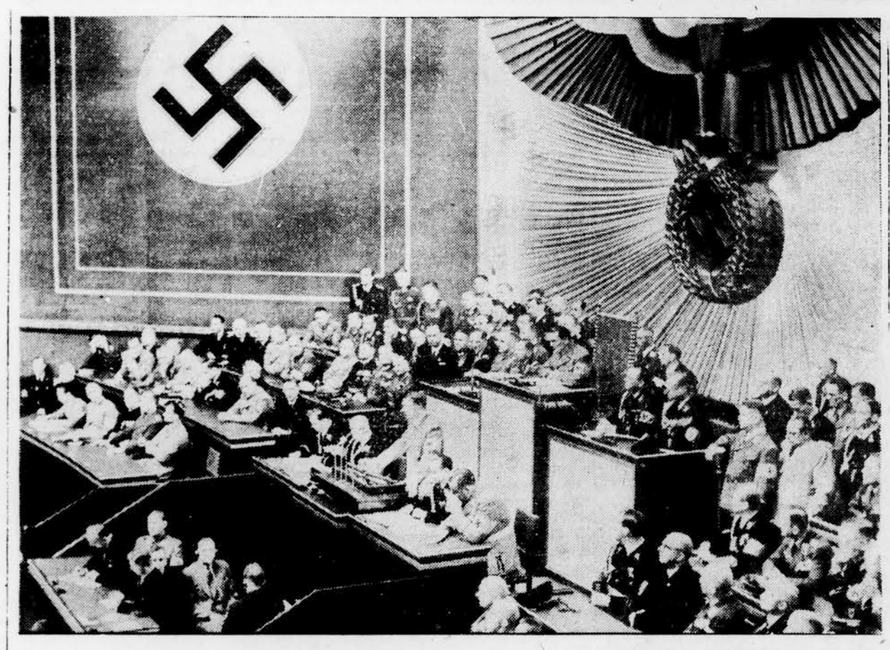
"Difference between Mahatma Gandhi and the other people in this country is so vast that he stands alone as the only leader of the people. Even the tallest among them wants his co-operation."

Sardar Patel referred to the pernicious propaganda carried against him in some provinces and States and said:—

"Criticism may be due to shortcomings, but the fact is whenever vested interests smell danger, they start this propaganda in sheer self-preservation. The purity of our means does not seem to make us immune from malicious attacks. That is why Gandhiji has issued a statement that he is feeling old and despondent."

Continuing Sardar Patel said:—

"The organisation that will fight the combined anti-national forces of Government, Princes and other anti-national interests must be of one mind and strike one note. That is why Gandhiji has been saying that the Congress Working Committee must be homogeneous in spirit and action. It does not matter which party is in power, but when one party is not prepared to shoulder the responsibility by itself, the other party must accept the burden".—United Press.



Herr Hitler addressing the Reich which he summoned on April 28th in order to reply to President Roosevelt's peace message.

UNION MINISTER'S CHARGE AGAINST GOVT. OF INDIA

CAPETOWN, May 8.

On the resumption of the Second Reading debate on the Asiatics Bill in the Assembly to-day Mr. Heaton Nicholls said that the attempt to establish a limitation on Indian population was the very core of the Union's policy. The Government had been prepared to deal very generously with the Union population recognising a "limited residue". It was on the acceptance of "a limited residue" that General Smuts spoke in 1927 at the Imperial Conference in an endeavour to support a rather nebulous argument. Mr. Nicholls asked how could the Government co-operate with Transvaal traders, who declared that they would not co-operate.

CAMP FOLLOWERS OF IDIANS

Mr. Nicholls said that while the Transvaal problem was more urgent it was a minor problem compared with that in Natal, where in 1934 eighty per cent of the total native trade was in the hands of Asiatics. The mass of Indians did not belong to this trading class, who were camp followers of Indians and created most trouble.

Mr. Nicholls said that the standpoint of the Indian Government was that they should be no discrimination of any kind against Indians. "There can be no limitation based upon consultation and the consent of the Indian Government."

GERM OF SOLUTION

Mr. Nicholls agreed with Mr. Hofmyer when the latter said it would be impossible to accept the pirnciple of segregation until the 1927 Agreement with the Indian Government terminated. That was the germ of the solution. The expected assistance from the Indian Government in 1927 to the Repatriation Scheme had not been realised. To keep a watchful eye on the Union Government an Indian Agent-General had been appointed but no Union Representative had been appointed to see that the Indian Government carried out its obligations. From the outset, the Agreement had been oneside.—

CHARGE AGAINST INDIA GOVT.

Mr. Nicholls said that as far as he knew the obligation undertaken in 1932 at the Indian Conference, whereby a Joint Commission of both the Governments would be appointed to investigate the possibility of colonisation of South African Indians in the East had been completely ignored by the Government of India. He did not know if Dr. Malan as Minister of Interior had made any representations to the Government of India, but as it was a very important point he hoped Dr. Malan would make a statement to the House.

Here Dr. Malan intimated that he would speak on the third reading.

COMMITTEE OF ENQUIRY.

Mr. Nicholls said: We understood at the time that because of the default of the Indian Government, which would have nothing to do with the Joint Commission, the Union Government appointed a Committee of Enquiry.

Mr. Hofmeyr: Not because of any default of the Indian Government.

Mr. Nicholls said the Committee produced a report, which had not a very good press either in India or in the Union.

SCRAP THAT AGREEMENT!

Mr. Nicholls said, in the present State of the world, it was very unlikely that the opportunity presented in 1934 to explore possibilities of colonisation would recur. Whatever reasons why the colonisation scheme had failed, the time had now arrived to end the indecision "if Indians are part of our population and if Repatriation Scheme is no longer practicable, there is no further justification for the 1927 Capetown Agreement, which was based explicitly on the possibility of reducing the Indian population. If we are to be faced with continually increasing Indian population, we must be left free to decide for ourselves without interference," Mr. Nicholls concluded amid cheers from Government benches.

Mr. Blackwell said the spite of the Capetown Agreement was not one of oppression of the Indian community, but liberal spirit aimed at easing the application of limitation.

"No one can tell me that the terms of this Bill are in accordance with the spirit of that agreement."

DR. MALAN'S RETORT.

Mr. Blackwell challenged Dr. Malan to square his policy of 1927 with the policy of his party in recent years to which Dr. Malan replied: "I will square with you."

Mr. Blackwell said, had action been taken in 1935 when there was general unanimity about the report, there would not have been any trouble whatever in getting its recommendations through the House. Since then opinions had arisen making the matter most difficult until to-day the Minister for Interior had again to ask for delay until 1941. "I say the country is committed to carrying out the Feetham resolutions," said Mr. Blackwell.—Reuter.

World Achievement.

A New Ship

An achievement of 1934 was the building of a vessel with new stoking devices. The work of a Norwegian firm, the vessel of 2,400 tons was a daring experiment, for it had always been thought that the boilers and engines of a steamer should be placed low in the vessel in order that it should be stable in rough weather.

In this ship the boilers have been placed on deck, amidships, actually above the water-level. The stokers do their work in the open air of the sea. The cool bunkers are fixed in the upper decks, and the coal falls to the boiler-level by gravity. In the ordinary ship the ashes and clinker have to be hoisted to the sea-level and thrown into the sea. With the boilers above the water the ashes are allowed to fall by their own weight into the sea, and thus an immense amount of labour in trimming is avoided.

It was once feared that the new position of the boilers and engines would cause the ship to be unstable in a rough sea, but after months of severe trials the builders were delighted to find that the motion of the vessel in rough weather was much smoother.

The working conditions of stokers on vessels of this type are a great improvement on those of stokers who work "down below" in older vessels, and it is good to know of such a wonderful improvement which will help many who go down to the sea in ships and do business in great waters.

DERBY TRIAL SWEEPSTAKES

'Hypnotist', 'Bellman' And Major Brackey Give Good Account

LONDON, May 8.

Derby trial Sweepstakes run at Lingfield over a distance of one mile, four furlongs resulted as follows:

HYPNOTIST (Nevett) I
BELLMAN (Samwragg) II
MAJOR BRACKEY (Simpson) III

Twelve ran: Won by three lengths. One length separated second and third. Winner was trained by Boydrochtott.

Betting 1/2 HYPNOTIST, 100/8 BELLMAN, 100/8 MAJOR BRACKEY.—Reuter.

DERBY CALLOVER

LONDON, May 8.

Following is the Derby callover:—

4/1 BLUE PETER taken and offered.
100/2 ADMIRALS WALK offered, 100/1 taken.
100/9 HYPNOTIST offered 12/1 taken.
12/1 HELIPOLIS taken and offered.
100/7 TRIGUERO offered, 100/6 taken.
100/6 FOXCUB taken offered.
100/6 FAIRSTONE offered.
20/1 SIGNAL LIGHT offered.
22/1 FOXBOROUGH offered 25/1 taken.
25/1 BUXTON and CASANOVA taken on offered.
25/1 DHOTI offered 33/1 taken
40/1 VESPERIAN and RODERICK DHU taken and offered.—Reuter.

LONDON, May 8.

Big reductions in war risks rates for shipping was announced to-night, principal alteration being reduction of additional premium for voyages through the Mediterranean or the Baltic from 20 shillings per cent to 12 s. 6 d.—Reuter.

HERTZOG AND SMUTS 'VOLUNTEER'

CAPETOWN, May 8

The utmost enthusiasm prevailed on the opening of the voluntary National Reserve Registration. All members of the Union Cabinet registered early, notably Gen. Hertzog and Gen. Smuts, who are both over the official age of 60, signed their names on the special over age enrolling, several of whom were members of the German army in the Great War.—Reuter

POTEMKIN MEETS KING BORIS

SOFIA, May 7.

M. Potemkin saw King Boris and the Prime Minister M. Kiosseivanoff on Sunday evening and afterwards left for Bucharest.—Reuter.

Chinese In Retreat—Japanese Claim

TOKIO, May 8

About 100,000 Chinese troops are in retreat in Tapih Mountains, northwest of Hankow, following heavy Japanese pressure in the past week according to field dispatches received here.

The Japanese forces claim to be advancing on a fifty-mile-wide front.

It is reported that some 20,000 men of Marshal Chiang-Kai-Shek's Central Army commanded by Gen. Tangen Po have been cut off.—Reuter

I. R. A. OUTRAGES IN ENGLAND

LONDON, May 8

In the Commons, Mr. Peake, Under-Secretary for Home Affairs, replying to a question said from January 16 to May 5 there had been about hundred outrages or attempted outrages throughout the country attributed to the activities of the Irish Republican Army.

During the same period 38 persons had been convicted on various charges connected with such activities.—Reuter.

KING'S SHIP CAUGHT IN FOG

LONDON, May 8.

A despatch from "Reuter's" special correspondent aboard the "Express of Australia" says that fog again descended on the "Empress of Australia" about noon. The liner accordingly slackened speed to twelve knots. cruisers "Southampton" and "Glasgow" and battle-cruiser "Repulse" dropped into fog formation in single line astern. Only the dim outline of the first cruiser can now be seen.—Reuter.

B. B. C. TO BOYCOTT WINDSOR'S BROADCAST!

LONDON, May 8.

The British Broadcasting Corporation announces that the Duke of Windsor's broadcast will not be relayed in its programmes. No reason is given in the announcement.—Reuter.

INQUIRY INTO GANGPUR FIRING

Two Retired Judges Being Requisitioned

ALLAHABAD, May 8.

It is understood that an Enquiry Committee will shortly be appointed to enquire into the happenings in the Gangpur State (Orissa) resulting in a number of persons being killed and injured.

The services of some retired Judges are being requisitioned for the purpose.—United Press.

TOKYO RAISES "RED" BOGEY

Japanese Threat To Invade British And French Concessions

TOKIO, May 8.

Japanese Military authorities in Tientsin have issued a statement according to the Domei Agency, declaring that the British and French concessions "shall not be allowed to remain as they are. The time will come when it becomes imperative to liquidate such an anachronism."

The statement alleges that Communist and anti-Japanese elements are using the concessions as a base for terrorist activities "under the tacit understanding of the concession authorities."

The statement continues that unless the concession authorities change their attitude there is no alternative for the Japanese army but to take measures which it believes are appropriate for self defence and the maintenance of peace and order in North China Reuter.

ALL WILL BE OVER

TOKYO, May 8.

"All will be over with Anglo-Japanese relations if Britain accedes to the wishes of the Soviet and is prepared to take joint measures against Japan" writes "Hochi Shimbun".—Reuter.

Truth About Bombing Of British Property In Chungking

LONDON, May 8.

Reports that Sir Robert Cragie has protested to the Japanese Government regarding bombing of British property in Chungking are described in official circles as inaccurate. It is stated that the affair is being closely studied in London. Meanwhile Sir Robert Cragie has pointed out to the Japanese Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs the gravity of the Japanese action.—Reuter.

Anglo-American Supplement Issued By "D. T."

LONDON, May 8

The "Daily Telegraph" has published the Anglo-American supplement. The Ambassador Mr. Kennedy in a special message in the supplement welcomes the visit of the King and Queen to the United States, and predicts that Their Majesties will like America and America will like them. He says "this mutual affection and respect will be heightened by the knowledge that neither the visitors nor those who have the privilege of entertaining them are asking for anything."

The supplement deals largely with Anglo-American trade pointing out the advantages of the recent Trade Pact with articles under such headings as "Solid gains to Both Sides Already Visible." "Treaty a Sign of Mutual Friendliness and Goodwill". "The United Front of the Chief trading Democracies."

The supplement also contains informative articles on American life and outlook.—Reuter.

JAPANESE EMPEROR RECEIVES KAPURTHALA

TOKIO: May 6.

The Maharaja of Kapurthala and his son accompanied by Sir Robert Cragie were received in audience by the Emperor, this morning.—Reuter.

MINISTERS SET TASK FOR PROHIBITION GUARDS

Discussion Of Details At Juhu Camp Of Ward & Divisional Officers

Matters connected with the organisation of the Prohibition Guards on whom the responsibility of rendering the prohibition drive in the City of Bombay will rest from August 1, were discussed at Juhu on Sunday evening.

The Hon. Dr. Gilder, Minister for Excise, and the Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi, Home Minister, were present when the question of organisation was taken up, at the first camp of the Divisional Officers and prospective ward officers who will be working in the cause of prohibition. Over seventy-five Officers attended. Elaborate instructions as to how the campaign of prohibition should be conducted in the city were also given to the workers.

STRICT DISCIPLINE.

The Home Minister explained in detail, the nature of the work which the Prohibition Guards were expected to do both before and after Aug. 1. He emphasized the need for strict discipline in the ranks of those who would undertake the work of prohibition.

The task that lay ahead, said the Home Minister, was a difficult one and close co-operation with all organisations that would espouse the cause of prohibition was necessary.

EIGHT DIVISIONS.

According to the details worked out so far, the city and suburbs of Bombay up to Bassein Creek have been divided into eight divisions, for purposes of prohibition propaganda. Each division will be entrusted to an officer and will be further divided into about twenty wards. The number of wards into which it will be divided will depend on the density of population Each ward will be under a ward officer who will be assisted by four volunteers. Propaganda will be carried on in every locality by chawl committees which will be organised by Ward Officers. All the officials will be responsible to the Prohibition Board through Divisional Officers. Volunteer corps, physical culture institutions and other institutions that believe in prohibition will be approached for co-operation.

It will be the duty of Prohibition Guards to create the necessary public opinion in favour of prohibition and thus prepare the ground for the introduction of the great campaign on Aug. 1. But the more important work which will be expected of them is co-operation with official agencies in the matter of detection of offences.

The question of the allotment of wards in the eight divisions was also discussed at length at the Juhu camp. It was provisionally decided that a resident who had influence in his own ward be requested to undertake the responsibility as ward officer.

Volunteers and other officials who enrol themselves in the work of prohibition will be called upon to attend drill classes to be held in their wards twice a week. All the Prohibition Guards will meet once a week for a parade when they will be given general instructions by the Minister for Excise or the Home Minister or the General Officer Commanding.

DUTY OF PROHIBITION GUARDS.

Weekly reports of the work done in each ward will be submitted by the Prohibition Guards. It will be the duty of each Guard to establish contact with the people in each locality and gather an idea of the classes addicted to drink. Prohibition Propaganda committees consisting of representatives of all sections who favour prohibition will be set up. The ward officers will act as secretaries of these committees. "Vanara Senas" (battalions of young volunteers) will be started for rendering assistance in the matter of prohibition work. The co-operation of school teachers will also be sought.

THE VOLUNTEER PLEDGE.

Each volunteer who will be enrolled in the cause of prohibition will be required to take the following pledge:—

1. I believe in absolute prohibition as an essential for the moral, social and economic uplift of the Nation.
2. I agree to be a volunteer of the Prohibition Guards.
3. I pledge myself to non-violence.
4. I shall obey all instructions issued by competent officers and authorities.
5. I undertake to resign when called upon to do so by the Board.

Single's Election To Corporation Set Aside

Still In Position Of Undischarged Insolvent, Says Chief Judge

Mr. Indranarayan Brijmohanlal Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court, set aside on Monday the election of Mr. Gulamhusein A. Single who had been returned to the Bombay Corporation in the last general election from Umerkhadi-Dongri Ward.

Mr. Single's election was challenged in two separate petitions by Mr. Turab Hussein Bandealli, a voter, and by Mr. M. R. Borade, an unsuccessful candidate.

It was alleged in the petitions that Mr. Single was not qualified to be a member of the Corporation on the ground that he was an undischarged insolvent having been adjudicated in 1926.

JUDGMENT

The chief Judge in the course of his judgment observed that the adjudication order in respect of Mr. Single made in 1926 was not prosecuted further nor was any application made for a discharge. However the High Court annulled the order in 1931 and ordered the assets taken possession of by the Official Assignee to be used for the benefit of the general creditors.

He referred to the relevant section of the Act which stated that a person should be disqualified for being a councillor, if such person was an uncertified bankrupt or undischarged insolvent.

DISQUALIFICATION NOT REMOVED

The chief Judge held that the annulment order made by the High Court did not free Mr. Single from the disqualification for election and for being a councillor, under the Insolvency Act. The disqualification attached to the adjudication was not removed by the annulment.

The court, therefore, held that Mr. Single was disqualified for being a member of the Corporation on the ground that he was still in the position of an undischarged insolvent.

The question was raised as to who should be declared elected in the place of Mr. Single. Mr. Bandealli wanted that Mr. H. A. Lallji, an unsuccessful candidate to be declared elected, while Mr. Borade wanted himself to be declared elected as he was the next unsuccessful candidate, with largest number of votes.

Mr. Bandealli alleged that though Mr. Borade had got more votes than Mr. Lallji, all the votes cast in his favour were not valid.

The question has been left over for consideration till June 14.

Mr. H. R. Pardiwalla with Mr. Nicholson appeared for the petitioner, Mr. Bandealli; Mr. Dave appeared for Mr. Borade; Mr. Davar for Mr. Single and Mr. Nachani for Mr. Lallji. Mr. Blair of Messrs. Crawford Bayley and Company appeared for the Municipal Commissioner.

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Alliance With Soviet Is Urgent Need

LONDON, May 8.

THE morning newspapers while giving considerable prominence to the Italo-German Pact, agree that it had not materially changed the situation.

"THE TIMES" emphasising this says that the Milan announcement only comes as a surprise because German and Italian comment beforehand was calculated to give the impression that the meeting was intended merely to maintain normal contact between the two ministers.

THE "DAILY TELEGRAPH" says that what has long been a 'de facto' alliance becomes a 'de jure' alliance with consequences that concern Italy more than the rest of Europe. Any agreement which Italy might be disposed to reach with other countries must now be subordinated to the wishes of her ally.

THE "DAILY MAIL" says that the Pact gives effect to what has long been the working policy of the two countries. Herr Hitler will doubtless be glad to pin down Sgr. Mussolini to a definite and formal joint policy.

THE "NEWS CHRONICLE" says "The linking of the two aggressors in new bonds will increase apprehension outside the dictator countries. Now more than ever a strong peace alliance is necessary. Nothing could be so effective as a straightforward military alliance with the Soviet, nothing else would be so likely to deter Herr Hitler and the German General Staff from embarking on a fresh adventure."

THE "DAILY HERALD" similarly urges an alliance with Russia and says that the country is determined to have a Russian alliance and must have it as it is the only thing that will deter Herr Hitler.

ITALIAN PRESS ON PACT

Mutual Recognition Of Spheres Of Interest

ROME, May 7.

The announcement of a formal alliance with Germany is not regarded as sensational in political circles.

According to Signor Gayda writing in "Voce d'Italia" the alliance means no change in the understanding between Italy and Germany. Nevertheless the announcement of an alliance is thought to bound Italy in a public manner far more strongly than she was bound before.

Count Ciano's paper "Telegrafo" says "Italy and Germany recognise that each has a sphere of interests. For Italy it is the whole of the Mediterranean and for the Germans it is the Baltic and the Central European zone.

"Each carries out the realisation of its task in full autonomy without the other being rigidly compelled to support its partner, but only to facilitate the way."

In one case only is the solidarity rigid and entire, namely, an ideological war. In that case the two countries are resolved because each knows that the defeat of one would mean a catastrophe for the other."

Count Ciano is returning to Rome and Herr von Ribbentrop to Berlin.—Reuter.

Two-fold Task Before 'Forward Bloc'

NEW PARTY WILL BE PLATFORM FOR LEFTIST GROUPS IN CONGRESS, SAYS BOSE

CALCUTTA: May 8.

The points of difference between the "Forward Bloc" and the official bloc or any group within the Congress was clarified by Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, addressing a mass meeting at Howrah this evening.

"There is a two-fold distinction," said Mr. Bose: "Firstly, the Forward Bloc desires to work the existing programme of the Congress not with a reformist or moderate mentality, but with a revolutionary mentality. Secondly, it has an advanced programme of its own, which it will try and persuade the Congress to accept. This advanced programme will have as its objective, the early attainment of India's independence."

LEFTIST PLATFORM

"The Forward Bloc" being a platform for all anti-Imperialist radical and progressive groups, including the Socialist parties, will naturally have a friendly attitude towards existing Leftist parties or groups in the Congress. It will not do anything consciously to weaken or undermine them. The 'Forward Bloc' expects to have members from these parties or groups."

Reviewing the present position, Mr. Bose said: "There is no doubt that for some time past we have been drifting towards constitutionalism. This tendency has been considerably accentuated, since Congressmen took Ministerial office in several Provinces."

MODERATE MENTALITY

He emphasised that "the truly Gandhian spirit of Non-violent Non-Co-operation is being smothered by the newly developed Parliamentarian, constitutionalist mentality—which is none other than a moderate mentality."

TWO-FOLD TASK

Dealing with the programme of his party he said: "The two-fold task of the Forward Bloc will consequently be: Firstly, to instil life and revolutionary impulse into the existing programme of the Congress; and secondly, to prepare the country for the coming struggle through a country-wide agitation and through an advanced Radical programme. This advanced programme the Congress will be persuaded to accept in December, if only to do the necessary propaganda and agitation from now.

IN FORWARD MARCH

"If it be found ultimately that our Parliamentary machinery is incapable of any further advance or any forward move—in the battle of freedom—we may have to discard it and fall back exclusively on a mass movement leading on to mass Satyagraha."

Mr. Barada Prasanna Pyne, M.L.A., Chairman, Howrah Municipality, announced that the people of Howrah were placing in the hands of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, a sum of Rs. 2,500 "spontaneously subscribed in the course of a few hours" in furtherance of his programme.—A.P.

FOR CALCUTTA CONGRESS HOUSE

Tagore To Lay Foundation Stone

CALCUTTA, May 8.

The "United Press" is authorised to announce that the foundation-stone of the Congress House on Central Avenue, Calcutta, will be laid by about May 30 next.

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore has consented to lay the foundation. United Press.

Royalties On High Seas

Follow Normal Routine On Board "Empress Of Australia"

LONDON, May 8.

Reuter's special correspondent aboard the "Empress of Australia", says that she is now running through a fair and moderate sea, which causes a certain amount of pitching.

Their Majesties are good sailors and weather has not prevented the following their normal routine aboard. Even in the mid-Atlantic their passage is arousing enthusiasm and they passed five trawlers to-day, rolling like porpoises. All hurried towards the royal ship saluting vigorously with their sirens.

Last night Their Majesties again dined with the members of their suite and also listened to the ship's orchestra, which played among other compositions the "blue danube", "snow white" and "theresong".

SOVIET PRESS SILENT ON INTERNATIONAL SITUATION

MOSCOW, May 7.

The British Ambassador Sir William Seeds received the text of the British reply to the Soviet proposals on Sunday and will seek an interview with M. Molotov on Monday.

Meanwhile Soviet officials and newspapers continue to be silent concerning M. Litvinov's resignation.

According to a responsible Soviet spokesman the press has not commented on foreign affairs for several weeks owing to the seriousness of the international situation as the Government does not wish to make any definite commitments.—Reuter.

GERMAN WINS TRIPOLI GRAND PRIX

TRIPOLI, May 8.

The German Hermann Lang, driving a Mercedez-Benz, won the Tripoli Grand Prix at an average speed of 197.796 kilometres per hour. Caracciola, driving a Mercedez-Benz, was second, and Villoresi, driving an Alfaromeo third.

The distance was 30 laps of 8.14 miles.—Reuter.

WHY HE DID NOT ATTEND A.I.C.C. MEETING

Sardar Vallabhbhai Explains His Absence

BRINDABAN, May 8.

At yesterday's sitting of the Gandhi Seva Sangh, Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel, addressing the delegates, is understood to have clarified the position "vis-a-vis" the recent events and the split in the Congress.

It is understood that he explained his absence from the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee, at Calcutta, stating that his presence might have been interpreted to mean that he had come to influence the Members.

Regarding his telegram to Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose before his re-election as Congress President, saying that his re-election would be harmful to the interests of the country, it is understood Mr. Patel said, that he had done so in accordance with the wishes of Gandhiji, as Mr. Bose did not agree with the views and the programme of Gandhiji.

Mr. Patel also replied to other criticisms levelled against him in the same connection.

No Quarter For Veerawalla

Rajkot Workers' Letter To Gandhiji

Forty-one workers who have courted imprisonment in the Rajkot struggle have addressed the following letter to Mahatma Gandhi:—

We believe that, looking to the antecedents of Darbar Veerawalla at Porbander, Junagad and particularly at Rajkot, he should not in any circumstances stay at Rajkot neither on any post nor without post.

Our humble belief is that in removing him there is no sense of any revenge or fear, but it is an act of mere caution. If there is enmity in us, we would have demanded an answer to his previous actions.

Is it because Darbar Veerawalla is a strong man that we want to leave him alone, thus accepting the principle of Might is Right?

It is our humble belief that it is not good in the interests of the subjects of Rajkot, if Darbar Veerawalla stays at Rajkot. Moreover it will be dangerous for the people of Kathiawar. So we should stop all negotiations and transactions with him, and advise all to stop even to go to him, in any circumstances for any work, and should inform the State about this. If this policy is not followed, and inspite of all this if Darbar Veerawalla is allowed to stay at Rajkot, we will try our best to see that he is removed, and we reserve our right to prepare people for a further struggle if necessary.

The President of the Parishad and the council of action have no right to come to settlement on these two points, and the same will not be binding on us.

The majority of the Council of Action is against the proposed settlement and our humble belief and demand is that the President, Mr. Dhebar, has no right to come to any settlement without holding a cession of the Praja—Parishad.

RELIEVING NEEDS OF POOR

Mahatma To Spend Rs. 20,000 Given As Purse

BRINDABAN: May 8.

Mahatma Gandhi addressed a huge gathering last evening here.

While the proper place for him was Rajkot, which needed his presence and where he should have been now, said Mahatma Gandhi, he had come all the way to Champaran because he wanted to attend the Gandhi Seva Sangh Conference. He represented the poor masses of the country and the money which they had given him would be spent towards relieving the needs of the poor, mostly of this province itself.

He urged them to devote themselves to do something for the amelioration of the condition of the poor. The easiest way of doing this was to use the Charkha and the introduction of village industries. He hoped that in the course of time every home in Bihar would have a Charkha.

Continuing his speech Gandhiji regretted to find their own people being abused openly and made the object of hostile criticism and vilification, which was an entirely wrong procedure.

Ahimsa and non-violence were the only weapons in the hands of the poor and would always prove successful if rightly used. He then urged the removal of untouchability and the need for communal harmony.

A purse of Rs. 20,000 was then presented to him.

HAVE CONFIDENCE IN CONGRESS LEADERS

Addressing a gathering of about 25,000, which was earlier addressed by Mahatmaji, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel said that Bihar possessed great natural resources and yet its people were stricken with poverty.

It was wrong to think that the grievances and the hardships of the peasants were due to the zemindars; even if all the zemindars were deported to the Andamans their hardships would continue to exist.

They should have faith and confidence in the Congress leaders, one of whom was Dr. Rajendra Prasad. They should treat the zemindars with goodwill and not resort to violence.

Reply To Encirclement

Berlin Press On Italo-German Military Pact

BERLIN, May 8.

The Italo-German Pact represents a logical continuation of the policy pursued by the Fuehrer and the Duce, says an inspired comment in the press.

A political commentator said that the Pact had its origin in the so-called encirclement policy and was regarded by Germany as a demonstration to the rest of the world of the solidarity of the two Axis partners.

It should be made clear to all who speculate on the breaking of the Axis or who hope to play off one partner against the other that their hopes are in vain. Foreign quarters here ask whether the Pact may not attract other friends of the Axis such as Spain, Japan, and . Hungary to join a military Anti-Comintern Pact, but German political quarters refuse to comment on such speculations. The press describes the Pact as an instrument of peace and as an act for the preservation of order in Europe.—Reuter.

NEGOTIATIONS IN RAJKOT

Leftists Question Dhebar's Right To Speak For Parishad

RAJKOT, May 8

Messrs. Vajubhai Shukla, Esmail Hirani, Bechar Vala Vadher and Jatashankar Mehta, leftist leaders of Rajkot, have issued the following statement to the Press in reply to Mr. U. N. Dhebar's statement of 5th May:—

"We have very carefully gone through the statement issued by Sjt. Dhebar after the break of negotiations, which he was carrying on with Durbar Virawala. If Sjt. Dhebar is labouring under an illusion that we are opposing negotiations with Durbar Virawala, because we bear personal hatred or animosity towards Durbar Virawala, then we would request him re-read our first statement.

WHO IS TO BLAME

"Referring to our challenge to his capacity to negotiate on behalf of the Praja Parishad, in his statement, Sjt. Dhebar says: "Those who object to it have themselves surrendered that right to Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. Till a new constitution is framed and promulgated, his authority stands, Mahatmaji has stepped in the shoes of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. As the representative of Mahatmaji, therefore, I am negotiating on behalf of the Parishad". This is a reference to our written United Front Agreement with Sjt. Dhebar, which was entered into prior to the resumption of the second struggle. Sjt. Dhebar seems to suggest that by challenging his authority to negotiate, we are questioning the authority which we ourselves have delegated to Sardar Patel.

"This reference though in the form of reply to our challenge, is at the same time aimed at shifting the burden of responsibility of breaking the United Front Agreement to our shoulders. But Sjt. Dhebar should remember that Mahatmaji's statement requiring us to sacrifice in the struggle and the points of the struggle, i.e. the Gwyer Award in favour of obtaining the change of Darbar Virawala's heart has brought the United Front Agreement to an end. This line of change of heart is altogether a new one and is fundamentally different from the line of the United Front Agreement. The fundamental line in the United Front Agreement was the line of struggle and not one of change of heart.

NEW LINE NOT ACCEPTABLE

"We on our own initiative had entered into the United Front and had surrendered our right to Sardar Patel, not for experimenting with change of heart, but for fighting and even for compromising when necessary. We have spared no efforts to honestly carry out the terms of the contract. But there was no room in the United Front Agreement for such drastic departure from the original line. The United Front Agreement does not bind us to follow any and every line of Sardar or Mahatmaji, which does not fall within the purview of the United Front Agreement. Certainly we are not expected to labour in bondage for all time to come, even after the United Front is broken. Sjt. Dhebar should note that the United Front does not mean surrender or domination of one party over the other.

"We emphatically deny the responsibility of breaking the United Front, which thus rests with Mahatmaji's statement.

"In the given situation we have every right to question the authority of Sjt. Dhebar to negotiate and settle individually on behalf of the Parishad."—United Press.

I CANNOT DESERT MY COMRADES

Mahatma Requests Virawala To See Him At Rajkot On Friday

BRINDABAN, May 8.

Gandhiji in a telegram to Mr. Virawala at Rajkot stresses the necessity of his proceeding to Rajkot where he will reach on May 12. Mahatma Gandhi adds that he cannot desert his comrades and the future course of action will be in accordance with "new light", which dawns him.

A SHORT STORY

Publicity Gag

By RICHARD HILL WILKINSON

Don King was Hollywood's newest and brightest star, which explains why he snarled a refusal when Dave Richie asked for an interview. Don had had a trying day and he hadn't been in Hollywood long enough to learn that a famous movie star was never allowed to become tired or ugly or unpleasant. Nor had he been in Hollywood long enough to familiarize himself with such famous journalistic countenances as that of Dave Richie.

Now it just happened that Dave Richie held a personal grudge against Tremendous Studios, which was the organization for which Don worked. And it happened, also, that Mr. Richie considered himself quite an important person around the cinema city, he being the sole correspondent for a flock of American and foreign newspapers.

Unfortunately Mr Richie felt hurt. Feeling hurt he figuratively skulked in the bushes, keeping a weather eye on Mr. King, and when, one day he happened to be passing a perfumery store and espied the newest screen heart throb smelling of and purchasing perfume, he smacked his lips.

The next day newspapers far and wide screamed the fact that Donnie King's chief diversion aside from making love to mascaraed lassies on the screen was buying perfume for himself—and wasn't that something for a supposedly he-man like Donnie to be amusing himself at?

Hal Burton, producer at Tremendous, tore his hair and screamed at his yes men. It just happened that Hal and other Tremendous executives had decided on and bought a story for Don King in which the boy was to be starred as a youthful and desperate, though romantic, gun-toting, hell-for-leather hero of the old West.

The perfumery episode cancelled the possibility of Don making a hit as a he-man. Hal and his henchmen consulted and decided that they would neither murder Dave Richie nor throw the story into the discard. Instead, somehow, they would prove to the disillusioned American public that Don was, in private life, a real, genuine humdinger of a he-man and not a hunter of perfumes.

So they summoned Raymond Glenn, once newspaper man par excellence, now head of Tremendous' publicity staff at a salary of 900 dollars a week. He was, of course, worth it. When he heard what Hal Burton wanted he didn't throw up his hands in horror and dismay, but said he could fix things he guessed, like a 900 dollars-a-week publicity man should do.

So Ray Glenn set to work, but at the end of a week he had gotten nowhere. In desperation he decided to work the thing up by degrees.

"King's really not a bad kid," he told Joe Melvin seriously. Joe was a correspondent, almost as important as Dave Richie. "How about giving him a break; build him up a little?"

"You gotta show me something", Joe grinned. "That perfume gag was a beaut. Look, Ray, I'd like to help you out. Why not pull some kind of stunt? You're smarter than Richie. You give me a story and I'll go to town for you. I don't like Richie especially."

But Ray scratched his chin and shook his head. "Stunts are out. This kid's genuine and I'm going to prove it. Look! Meet me on the corner of LaBrea and Western, to-morrow noon. There's always a bunch of hitch-hikers there. King will come driving by and they'll try and bum a ride. May be we can work something out of it."

Joe was skeptical, but he agreed to be on hand. So the next noon Ray Glenn parked his car near the corner of LaBrea and Western and Joe Melvin sat beside him. Shortly after noon Don King came down LaBrea driving his long cream-coloured roadster and stopped for the signal. A six-foot hitch-hiker stepped up and brazenly asked Don for a ride. Don said something and the hitch-hiker sneered and made a crack about Don being a sissy. Don grinned and opened the door, and the hitch-hiker climbed in beside him.

Joe and Ray exchanged glances. "Follow them", Joe said.

So Ray started his car and followed the cream-coloured roadster down LaBrea and up Wilshire and off onto a side street. The

Don pitched into the hitch hiker and pounded the daylights out of him.

cream-coloured roadster stopped in a vacant lot and both its occupants got out. Before Joe and Ray knew what it was all about, Don had pitched into the hitch-hiker and pounded the daylights out of him. Joe and Ray pulled them apart.

"You dumbhead!" Ray bellowed. "This will put you in the doghouse for sure. Don't you know a guy like this will sue you for your shirt?"

"Yeah?" said Don through clenched teeth. "Well, it'll be worth it. This big ham made a crack about me being a sissy when I refused to give him a lift. So I gave him a lift and drove him out here to show him how wrong he was." Whereupon Don glared at the six-footer and the six-footer began to whimper.

Then Don looked up and past Joe and Ray at someone standing behind. "And if anyone else wants some proof now's a swell chance to get it."

Then Ray and Joe noticed for the first time that another car had driven up and Dave Richie was standing by. Dave tried to grin it down, but botched the business badly. The best he could do was to make an ignominious departure without accepting the challenge.

The next day the newspapers screamed forth the fact that Don King had proved himself a he-man after all. Hal Burton was satisfied. He thought the price Ray Glenn had agreed to pay the six-footer for his part in the gag was a little steep, but he was satisfied.

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MUTT AND JEFF—Well, Maybe the Kid Had a Premature Course Through H arfard — By BUD FISHER

NOW THAT I'VE SHOWN YOU MY MOOSE HEAD AT THE CLUB I'D LIKE YOU TO SEE MY NEW BABY NEPHEW WHO IS VISITING US!
SO NOW YOU'RE AN UNCLE, EH, MUTT?
YEP! THAT'S HIM! MY NEPHEW!
I DEARLY LOVE CHILDREN -- COOTZY COOTZY COO! IGGY WIGGY WIG!
ITCHY KITCHY COO COOTZY COOTZY IGGY IGGY UM YUM!
HEY, UNC, WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH THIS EGG? HE TALKS NUTTY!

WHO IS BEHIND KHAKSAR MOVEMENT

'S IT FINANCED BY FOREIGN COUNTRIES? REVELATIONS IN U. P. ASSEMBLY

LUCKNOW, May 5.

A volley of questions was asked in the U. P. Assembly this morning on the Khaksar movement in the United Provinces. Mr. Charan Singh elicited the information that the movement had recently been started in several districts of the provinces.

The Government had no information as to the genesis and the aims and objects of the Khaksar movement, but according to a book named "Ishaarat" published by Mr. Inayatullah in 1931 the advertised objects of this movement are stated to be as follows:

To unite the community by practical life.

To promote equality.

To promote mutual love and affection by persuading people to serve one another.

To exalt the vision of the people by turning them into servants of God.

To establish uniformity by making people wear clothes of one colour.

To eschew communal disputation.

To abandon political sectarianism.

To strengthen the community by the practice of silence.

To make the community smart by providing an Islamic symbol—the Belcha (a spade) and training them in drill.

To discipline all villages and cities under one officer and the entire community under one Amir and to make its members obey one command.

Not to collect subscriptions.

Not to withdraw any step taken by former National and Indian leaders, nor to oppose any person, community, association or movement.

To become the ruling power by promoting unity.

Mr. Suleman Ansari, Parliamentary Secretary, further informed Mr. Charan Singh that the Government had received no application" from the Khaksar" authorities praying for the grant of gun licences to their volunteers or for permitting Government servants to enrol themselves in the movement or for any other reliefs.

RAMIFICATIONS ABROAD?

Dr. Charan Singh—Is the Government aware that this movement has any ramifications outside India?

Premier—Government have no information.

Mr. Charan Singh—Does this movement receive any financial help from foreign countries?

Premier—Government has no definite information.

Mr. Charan Singh—Does it believe in violence?

Premier—Apparently it does not.

NAZI SYMBOL.

Mr. R. S. Pandit—Are Government aware that the Spade, which is symbol of this party is also symbol of Nazi Party in Germany?

Premier—Perhaps it is correct.

Mr. Pandit—Are Government aware that Rs. 17,00,000 are supposed to have been received by this party from abroad?

Premier—Government have no information.

STRENGTH OF MOVEMENT.

Mr. Bans Gopal—What is the strength of this movement?

Premier—The "Statesman" put it at 1 lakh but I think it is much less.

Mr. Pandit—Are Government aware that the leader of this movement is absolute dictator?

Premier—Yes according to the constitution it appears to be so, whether in practice it is so or not Government have no information.

Mr. H. C. Bajpai—Are Government in a position to say what are the methods of this movement for establishing their own 'Raj'?

THIR METHODS?

Premier—So far as the Government are aware they perform military parade and have sometimes mock fight but they do not know what else they have been doing.

Mr. H. C. Bajpai—What is the source of income when they do not realise any subscriptions?

Premier—According to their constitution subscriptions are not realisable. Government is not aware of the source of income.

Mr. Farooqui—Is it a fact that the greatest number of Khaksars are in the Frontier Province which is a Congress province?

Premier—Every province is a Congress province.—A. P.

OUR LONDON LETTER

(Continued from Page 6.)

Chamberlain should not have thought it worth while to consult its leaders before the Cabinet's decision or to tell them why he felt justified in going back on his pledges. The Liberals, too, feel equally aggrieved on this point and they share Labour's opinion that the voluntary system was proving its adequacy. The uncertainty in the Labour Party on the question of Conscription was reflected in the vote that took place in the House on the subject. A number of Labour members abstained. The total Opposition vote, Labour and Liberal, is 193, so that, the Opposition vote being 143 on the Labour amendment, there must have been some fifty abstentions among Labour and Liberals. Mr. Lloyd George voted for the Government and also Major Gwilym Lloyd George. Miss Megan Lloyd George, Sir Arthur Salter, the great Liberal. also went into the Government Lobby.

French Influence

In introducing Conscription Mr. Chamberlain declared that he was forced to this traditional departure from British policy owing to the advices that had reached Foreign Office from across the channel. But it is generally believed that it was largely to M. Daladier's insistence that Britain took the decision. The French Prime Minister was reluctant to send M. Coulondre, his ambassador, back to the French Embassy in Berlin, holding that this act would be interpreted by Hitler as a sign of weakness. He finally yielded to the pressure of Downing-street so that the Nazi Government should not get the impression that rift had opened in the relations between the two Western Democracies. But M. Daladier urged that the bad impression caused by the return of the Ambassador to Berlin should be offset by the adoption of Conscription by Britain during the week, before Hitler spoke, so that the Fuehrer might be made to realise that the British meant business. And that is the precise reason that forced Mr. Chamberlain to introduce conscription.

Simon And Conscription

Sir John Simon spoke from Broadcasting House soon after a fateful meeting of the Cabinet in the House of Commons when it was decided to introduce conscription without further delay. The Cabinet decided to take advantage of a motion in the House of Lords by Lord Buckmaster on conscription. To meet their wishes Lord Buckmaster obligingly amended his motion. It was an hour of personal crisis for Sir John Simon. In August 1914, many believed that Sir John would leave the Cabinet, together with Lord Morley and Mr. John Burns. Sir John stayed on. In May 1915, just after Mr. Lloyd George had introduced his "colossal" war Budget, Mr. Asquith made his experiment with a Coalition Government and offered Sir John Simon the office of Lord Chancellor. This he declined, and the office went to Lord Buckmaster, father of the Peer who has been pressing for conscription. Sir John went to the Home Office. In January 1916 he was out of office—and remained out of office until the formation of the National Government by the late Ramsay MacDonald in 1931. He broke with Mr. Asquith on the issue of conscription. On that occasion he said: "The condition that compulsion should be adopted by general consent has been abandoned in favour of the condition that compulsion should be adopted without any regard to the numbers to be compelled or to the strength of the opposition. There are some of us who regard this principle of voluntary enlistment as a real heritage of the English people. If you are going to sell your birthright, at any rate make sure first that the mess of pottage you are going to get will provide you with a square meal. This is a proposal that will arouse all the bitter division that compulsion threatens, without any assurance as to the benefit we shall get by doing so."

Possible Cabinet Changes

Now, the British public is asking whether Sir John Simon will break with Mr. Chamberlain on the issue of conscription. Mr. Chamberlain, it is reported, realises that he cannot postpone indefinitely the inclusion of Mr. Eden and Mr. Churchill in his administration. The chilly reception which the public gave to Mr. Burgin's appointment as Minister of Supplies showed clearly that the mass of the people want to see Mr. Churchill in the Government. Two present members of the Government therefore, must go, and rumours that they will be Sir John Simon and Sir Samuel Hoare persist in responsible quarters, though it is well-known that the Prime Minister values their judgment. Sir Samuel Hoare has bowed to storm before. Sir John is ostensibly the leader of the National Liberals, who also include Mr. Robert Bernays, once a follower of Lord Samuel and now a Junior Minister. It is a long time since Sir John last attended a meeting of the National Liberals, and for all practical purposes their leader has been Mr. Hore-Belisha. Mr. Hore-Belisha, unlike his nominal chief, has appeared as an ardent supporter of conscription. There are indications that the War Office was not of one mind about conscription. It values mobility and pliability and realises that six months is nothing like long enough for the training of a modern soldier. It did not confuse man-power with mass-power. It wanted first the nucleus for a well disciplined citizen army, and if, among Cabinet Ministers, Sir John Anderson, like his friend, Sir Auckland Geddes, valued the voluntary system and regarded it as the inspiration of the Territorial Army, he could point to the great example of Lord Haldane at the War Office before 1914. Soon, however, the War Office insisted upon the principle of conscription, and the calling of young men between twenty and twenty-one revealed a determination to avoid mere mass-power. It limits the present number of conscripts to about 2,00,000. It excludes both the raw youth and the man whose civilian career could be seriously jeopardised by a period of conscription. Politically, it draws the conscripts from those who are too young to exercise the vote. The conscript material is to be closely sifted in order to find the men who should be encouraged to continue their Army career as well as to find the potential officers.

* * *

At a dinner party the other night a man who believed that no further concessions should be made to Germany said: "Mr. Chamberlain is the British lion across the path of Hitler."

A woman answered: "But Mr. Chamberlain is the lion of least resistance."

Curtailment Of Simla Exodus

Municipality's Plea To India Govt.: Deputation To Viceroy

SIMLA, May 8.

The Simla Municipal Committee at its meeting held yesterday adopted a resolution on the draft representation to the Government of India with regard to the proposed curtailment of exodus.

The representation contained an appeal to the Government of India to take into account the whole matter before they came to any decision. The Simla Municipality, which in order to make the town worthy of its position as the "Queen" of hill stations have done their best to provide all possible modern amenities of life to its residents.

That the Committee invested large sums of money amounting to about a crore and half on capital works and services in itself meant a large amount of recurring expenditure, for normal expenditure on the above and other allied schemes was about 17½ lakhs per annum.

If there be a curtailment of exodus some schools and dispensaries might have to be closed.

In the circumstances the Committee would request the Government of India that before a fi decision was reached regarding Simla exodus the view of the Committee might be favourably considered and further that the Committee as representative of all the interests of the town should be permitted at an early date to present their views to the Viceroy through a deputation.

If, however, the curtailment of the exodus became absolutely essential, it should be carried out by stages and the first step towards reduction should only take effect after about 2 or 3 years' notice had been given to the Municipality.—United Press.

Importance Of Refresher Courses For Teachers

MRS. HANSA MEHTA WELCOMES MOVE OF PRESIDENCY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION

The following is the speech of Mrs. Hansa Mehta, Parliamentary Secretary for Education at the opening of the Refresher Course classes at Dahanu on Monday evening:—

"I am grateful to the Bombay Presidency Secondary Teachers' Association for giving me this opportunity to associate myself with a good cause. There are no two opinions with regard to the necessity of these refresher courses for teachers. The work of teaching is becoming more and more technical; more and more scientific from day to day. Unless, therefore, a teacher keeps himself in touch with the progress of this advancing science, his methods are bound to become antiquated and, therefore, less efficient. It is desirable, therefore, that he revises his methods and notions of teaching from time to time.

IMPORTANCE OF COURSES

Apart from the technical side of education, the general knowledge and knowledge in particular subjects in which the teacher has specialised, should also be up-to-date. Our knowledge is growing from more to more and unless there are facilities for keeping pace with the time, the teacher is bound to lag behind and become old fashioned. Even in countries where education has advanced much more than it has in this country and where facilities for studying the subject for oneself are abundant, the importance of the refresher courses is well recognised and such courses have become part of the educational system. Such courses, therefore, are the more necessary in a country where educational facilities for a teacher to keep himself in touch with the modern methods are practically nil.

LACK OF LIBRARIES

Barring perhaps some schools in a city like Bombay, very few schools in the mofussil are well equipped with libraries for children, much less for teachers. Very few towns where these schools are situated have any public library to speak of and those that have, hardly stock books on subjects like education. The teachers themselves are too poorly paid and, therefore, cannot afford to go in for books magazines on the subject. The only guidance they get, therefore, is occasionally from inspectors, all of whom again are not competent to guide them since they are not always well up in the up-to-date knowledge of the subject or of the methods of teaching.

NEED FOR SPRING CLEANING

A mofussil teacher, therefore, is practically cut off from the living world of teachers and unless he occasionally resorts to a thorough spring cleaning and removes the cob-webs of his brain he will cease to be an efficient teacher. Our mofussil schools are poor because of such teachers and the teachers become inefficient because of the lack of facilities for their keeping abreast of the times.

Such refresher courses, therefore, must come as a boon to them. Apart from brushing up their knowledge, the teachers also get an opportunity of meeting teachers from various parts and thus get a chance of comparing their experience with that of others. The intellectual feast they would enjoy for a week is bound to refresh their minds and they can go back to their task with greater vigour.

WELCOME MOVE.

There is one more point to support the need for refresher courses. A large majority of our secondary teachers, specially in the mofussil, are still untrained. These untrained teachers would greatly benefit by undergoing this training even if it is for a week.

These classes are, therefore, a necessity if at all one desires to improve education as imparted in our schools at present, they ought, therefore, to become an annual fixtures. It is the duty of Government to hold such classes and I congratulate your association for coming forward to help Government and undertake this task which Government is expected to do. The subjects that you have chosen also show that your association is alive to the problems of the day and are anxious to apply your mind to solve them for the benefit of the country. I have great pleasure in inaugurating the courses and hope that teachers from various parts of the province have responded to your call and will take advantage of these classes in large numbers."

MECHANISATION OF INDIAN ARMY

SIMLA, May 7.

It is understood that the savings effected by the transfer of the five British Regiments to the Imperial establishment will be utilised this year for modernising the Indian Army. Improvements that may be necessary as a result of the Chatfield Committee recommendations and speeding up of the mechanisation programme. The saving this year on this account is estimated at over 70 lakhs of rupees.—United Press.

SLUGGISH INTESTINES

HERALD SERIOUS TROUBLE!

END CONSTIPATION THIS CERTAIN GENTLE WAY

Constipation is such a common complaint that only too often the seriousness of it is ignored. Constipation has often been proved the forerunner of a more serious ailment. If you are a sufferer from constipation be rid of it, now. The safest and quickest way is the LAXIL way.

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Laxil is the ideal remedy for constipation. It contains the right ingredients for complete evacuation of the bowels without any present or after discomforts. A harmless and pleasantly flavoured laxative, it can be chewed as you would a sweet and is equally acceptable to women, children, elderly people, convalescents and even to those who would refuse distasteful medicine.

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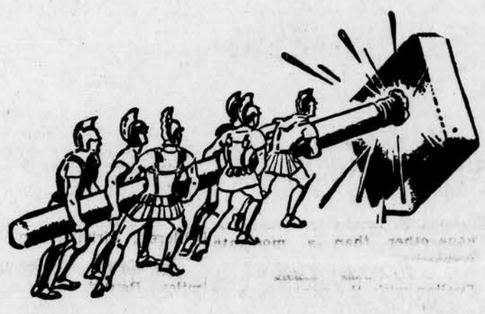

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GOODYEAR

MADE IN INDIA 51

Call Of Swadeshi To Film Artistes

PRESIDENT'S PLEA IN CONCLUDING REMARKS

Spread Through Talkie, India's Message Of Non-violence To War-weary West

BOMBAY, Monday.

On the second day the open session of the Indian Motion Picture Congress, which met under the presidency of Mr. S. Satyamurthy, a numoer of resolutions were adopted.

Before the business of the Conference was taken up, several actors and actresses directors and technicians came before the microphone and spoke a few words conveying their greetings to the delegates and the patrons. Tamil songs were sung by a film-star from Madras. The Tamil equivalent of "Vande Mataram" sung by Kelappa, sent the audience into raptures. Vasanti, who was called to the "mike" for a few words ended up with a song.

Mr. B. M. Tata who presided over the Technicians' Conference a few days ago, garlanded the president on behalf of the Technicians' Association.

It was announced that Miss Gohar had collected a sum of Rs. 251 to Phalke Fund, for which it was announced yesterday more than Rs. 5,000 had been collected.

A resolution on the use of Swadeshi material in films, moved by Mr. C. J. Shah met with excellent response from all sections of the House.

The high-light of the day's proceedings was an impassioned speech made by Sunalini Devi in support of this resolution. She said that by birth, culture and tradition she was like all members of her family, Swadeshi, heart and soul. It lacerated her to the soul to see the beautiful and graceful elements of Indian art and thought receding to the background and being replaced by cheap and shallow imitativeness. The form was important, but the soul and the spirit were very much more so, and it would be a tragedy, if the spirit of Indian music and dance should be replaced by the Gawkiness and ungainliness of Foreign brands. Some of the musical tones could with profit be copied from the West, but the spirit that informed Indian Music, and the grace that characterised Indian dance should never be sacrificed.

She made a strong appeal to the artists to realise that India had a hoary culture and much that was inimitably beautiful and not be led away by such "much maligned" words as "Sex-appeal," which was nothing short of Sex-exhibitionism and vulgarity.

Resolutions urging the necessity of Film Censors respecting the artistic and aesthetic development of the Film industry, and for the appointment of a Cinematograph Committee for an enquiry into the Cinema Industry, were also passed.

By another resolution the Congress recommended for the appointment, by the Government of India, of an All-India National Board of Film Review consisting of cultured and artistic men and women. This resolution drew the attention of the Central Government to the high-handed policy of the Censor Boards Overseas, which banned the exhibition of Indian films to Indian nationals abroad.

The Congress also resolved that all disputes arising between exhibitors and exhibitions, or exhibitors and distributors should always be settled through arbitration, and that distributors of Indian films be allowed not to accept foreign films.

A resolution that Film Journalist Association of India and journalists should co-operate in eradicating the evil of yellow journalism and blackmail indulged in by shady journals, was unanimously passed.

ROLL OF JOURNALIST

Strong speeches were made in favour of this resolution and Mr. K. A. Abbas, who supported the resolution remarked that it was the misfortune of journalism that they should be condemned without a fair trial. It was like judging the 'criminal' tribes. He was the first to condemn the practices of these low and blackmailing journalists and had supported a similar resolution in the Film Journalists Conference.

But, he asked, was it only journalists who were guilty of blackmail? What about film industrialists and producers who tried to silence criticism, by withholding advertisements? Were the artistes blameless and the technicians and the directors and all others connected with the industry thoroughly innocent?

He made an appeal to the artists not to be so thin-skinned, it was good to be sensitive; but not to be super-sensitive. Even the famous had a price to pay for their popularity and could not avoid public interest in their doings. In fact this was a tribute to them.

The journalist who honoured his calling spoke the truth without fear or favour; he was the best help to art and of artists. He would ever be that and a time would come when the same artistes who grumbled at his criticisms, would realise him as their best friend and the defender of their rights against the exploitation of even their directors and producers.

The following two resolutions were passed unanimously:—

This Congress calls upon the Film Journalists' Association and Journalist of India to co-operate with it in wiping out, by strong reproval or such other measures, all the undignified and unscrupulous practice of some of the Journalists who unwarrantedly and irresponsibly cast aspersion on the private lives of artistes Directors and Producers, etc. thereby lowering in the eyes of the public the prestige of artistes in particular and the Industry in general.

SUPPORT TO SWADESHI

In keeping with the national policy of Swadeshi prevailing in the country, this session of the Indian Motion Picture Congress accords its cordial support to the Swadeshi movement and calls upon all persons engaged in or connected with the Indian motion picture business in any or all of its branches and departments to make earnest and sustained efforts to promote the growth of indigenous industries and to stimulate the production of indigenous articles by giving them preference over imported commodities wherever possible.

NEED OF SWADESHI

Mr. Satyamurty in closing the Conference said that the Conference was a great success and added that in dignity and sportsmanship it compared with the best conferences.

Referring to the resolution on Swadeshi he said that he would be very happy to see the galaxy of stars, roped in the purest of khadi rather than in flamboyant silks and satins of foreign make, and emphasised that all material used in film industry should be Swadeshi as far as feasible.

He reminded them to be moderate in their demands on Provincial Governments, who, in the Congress Provinces any way would give their utmost co-operation.

Continuing, he drew the attention of producers and artistes to put their heads together and bring out a bilingual talkie, in English and Hindustani, with an All-India appeal and assured them of their co-operation in this task.

MESSAGE TO WEST

"What more charming medium could there be to disseminate the message of peace, and bring about the cultural conquest of India over a war-weary western world, than the film" he remarked referring to the Indian message of Non-Violence to the West.

He made a strong appeal for all concerned to co-operate in building up the industry so that it might be a powerful weapon in national regeneration.

After the dissolution of the Congress the delegates were regaled at a tea party.

DACCA, May 7.—Rai Bahadur Satyendra Kumar Das M.L.C. (Central) was elected chairman of the Decca Municipality yesterday in place of the late Sj. Birendra Nath Majumdar who was killed in the Calcutta train disaster.—United Press.

PAN-AMERICAN DAY

The chief executives of the twenty-one American republics, who presided over ceremonies reaffirming Pan-American solidarity on April 14. The United States has a huge economic stake below the Rio Grande. President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Cordell Hull are bending every effort to cement inter-American friendship and ward-off penetration by the European dictatorships.

Strongest Power In World To-day

BRITISH M. P. AND NAZI MILITARY MEN ON GIGANTIC PROPORTIONS OF SOVIET ALL-ARMS

LONDON, (By Air Mail.)

Russia's army is to-day numerically the strongest in the world, her air force is the most powerful, her industrial resources are rapidly developing and her manpower is tremendous.

These are the conclusions drawn by Mr. Arthur Greddwoon, M.P. who has compiled vital facts concerning the Soviet's fighting forces. They are issued by the Anglo-Russian Parliamentary Committee.

CORROBORATION.

Particular stress is laid upon the enormous air force, and Major Lothar Schuttel is quoted as having written in a Berlin Military publication:

"Soviet Russia has, at the present time, numerically the largest air fleet in the world, and with regard to its capacity for carrying bombs its air force has the greatest striking power.

"The threat grows from year to year because of the advance in the industrialisation and technical progress of her air force, especially with regard to range and speed.

"Russia will begin a war with continuous and persistently led attacks of her air force. On the other hand, Russia with her enormous area can hardly be injured by European air fleets."

OTHER ARMAMENTS.

General Guderain of the German War Ministry believes that Russia has the best tanks and motor transport, having bought Ford, Garden-Lloyd Vickers, Renault and Christie patents and adapted them."

"They have produced the best and most modern motor vehicles in masses," he says, "and have trained their troops excellently in the use of them."

MOST GIGANTIC ARMY.

In the opinion of General Von Cochenhousen, President of the German Society for Military Policy, the army of the U.S.S.R. is the most gigantic army which has ever been organised in the world.

Regarding Russia's sea power "Nauticus," an annual issued by the German Admiralty comments:

"It is ready to recognise the incontestable fact that the U.S.S.R. possesses at the present time the most powerful submarine fleet in the world. Baltic, North Sea, and Mediterranean strategy must count with the modern efficient battleships flying the Soviet standard."—United Press.

Awakening In Central India States

Princes May Live In Ignorance, But Their People Are Rising To Assert Their Birthright

(From Our Correspondent)

DOHAD, May 7.

Great awakening is evinced in the States of Central India as a result of intense propaganda for the forthcoming sessions of the Central India States' People's Conference to be held at Dohad on 14th and 15th May under the presidentship of the well-known Congress Socialist leader, Acharya Narendradeo of Lucknow.

Mr. Kanaiyalal Vaidya, General Secretary of the Conference, returned to Dohad after touring Baghelkhand, Bundelkhand, Bhopal and Malwa States. Scores of meetings were held there and the message of the Conference has reached the kisans who thronged in their thousands to hear the message of the Conference.

Reception Committee members have been enrolled in large numbers and Mr. Kamalashanker Pandya has been elected President of the Reception Committee and Mr. Harilal Shah as Secretary.

Mr. Ramanlal Sheth has started a volunteer corps for the Conference. Acharya Narendradeo will arrive on the 13th and he will be given a rousing reception at Bhopal, Bhilsa, Indore, Khandwa, Barnagar, Ratlam, Meghnagar and other stations.

Condition In Central India States

Mr. Kamalashanker Pandya, Chairman and Mr. Kanaiyalal Vaidya, General Secretary of the Central India States' People's Conference, have issued the following:

The popular movements and organisations are in a very backward state in the States of Central India and taking advantage of this backwardness the rulers have withheld popular reforms and curtailed civil liberties.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has declared from the Ludhiana Conference that the people will not honour the treaties and that the rulers must introduce responsible Government in their States. The British officials have also advised the rulers to take the people in their confidence.

But all these appeals have fallen on deaf ears. Not only that but the policy of "kick and kiss" advised by the Bikaner ruler is practised in some of the States. The Narsingarh State, where the Bikaner ruler conferred with the C. I. Rulers and Dewans, it seems is going to give a lead to the reactionary forces of C. I. and mobilise them to suppress the growing popular movements.

INSIDE GWALIOR

To keep up an outward show the Gwalior Naresh has asked the rulers to line up with the progressive forces, but in reality the reactionary forces are trying to create a unified opposition to stifle the popular movements for responsible governments. It is regrettable that when the Resident of Central India States, Mr. K. S. Fitze, has advised the princes of smaller States to improve their administration, subtle attempts are made by the rulers and the dewans to maintain their age-old privileges and prerogatives and at the same time introduce bogus reforms to hoodwink the political department and the public.

WARNING TO PRINCES

The people of Central India must be made aware of such mischievous moves and we appeal to them to come forward and voice their grievances at the Dohad Conference, which will be held at Dohad on 14th and 15th May under the presidentship of Acharya Narendradeo.

We also respectfully warn the rulers that they may well deceive themselves at the ignorance of their subjects, but the people are rising and they will assert themselves for their birthright—Responsible Government.

BEGGARS' FRIEND FUND

First Instalment Of Rs. 11,409 Sent To Govt.

Mrs. Bapsy Sabavala has sent to the Government of Bombay the following amount being the first instalment of the Beggars' Fund collected by her:—

"Beggars' Ball" Collections	Rs. 4,243-11
Donations	Rs. 7,166
Total	Rs. 11,409-11

Details of Donations:—

H. H. The Maharaja of Idar	Rs. 1,000
Lady Kikabhai Premchand	Rs. 1,000
Mr. Jamshedji Ardeshir Wadia	Rs. 1,000
Seth Moongelal Goenka	Rs. 1,000
Messrs. Cowasji Dinshaw & Sons	Rs. 500
Messrs. Birla Bros. Ltd.	Rs. 500
Mr. Saidulla Zaikhan of Bhopal	Rs. 500
Sir Hormusji Adenvala Kt.	Rs. 350
Sir Dorabji Tata Trust Fund	Rs. 300
Mr. H. S. Captain	Rs. 250
Mr. E. F. E. Dinshaw	Rs. 200
Native Share and Stock Brokers' Asso.	Rs. 101
H. H. The Aga Khan	Rs. 101
Messrs. Nowrosjee Ardeshir & Sons	Rs. 100
Mr. Pranalal Devkaran Nanjee	Rs. 51
Mr. Piloo Judge	Rs. 25
Sardar Dastur Noshirwan Kaikobad	Rs. 25
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. J. Wadia	Rs. 25
Mr. Chunilal B. Mehta	Rs. 25
Under Rs. 25	Rs. 113
	Rs. 7,166

Details of "Beggars' Ball" collections:—

Sale of tickets	Rs. 1,641-0
Serservation	Rs. 176-0
Commission on drinks	Rs. 70-9
Sale of Programmes	Rs. 400-0
Competition collections	Rs. 134-0
Games	Rs. 297-2
Advertisements	Rs. 1,525-0
	Rs. 4,243-11
Total	Rs. 11,409-11

BIG HAUL OF OPIUM

(From Our Correspondent)

FATEHGARH, May 8.

Mr. A. P. Sinha, Excise Inspector Fatehgarh has arrested one Mahboob in connection with the alleged smuggling of contraband opium that was going on in Furrukhabad from Shahjahanpore District since long.

On receipt of the information Mr. Sinha rushed to a village situated at the border of the districts of Shajahanpore and Farrukhabad and included in the jurisdiction of Thana Rajepore and arrested Mahboob red-handed, while he was, it is alleged, bringing opium to this district.

Mahboob, it is alleged was found in possession of one-quarter seer of pure opium which was recovered in small quantities from the different pockets of his "Kurta" which he was wearing.

Mr. Sinha claims that this is the biggest haul of opium ever made in the whole history of prohibition in the United Provinces under the Congress regime.

I. M. S. MEN IN PROVINCES

SIMLA, May 7.

Enquiries show that the order of the Secretary of State for India issued yesterday regarding the civil side of the Indian Medical Service is intended merely to give effect to the resolution announced in 1937 on the subject and does not reduce the minimum number of Indian Medical Service Officers fixed for each province in the resolution of 1937—United Press.

AMERICA AND GANDHIJI

U.S.A. Author Says Opinion Is Divided

A representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" had the pleasure of meeting Mr. W. E. Woodward, a well-known author from the land of Mak Twain, who passed through Bombay this week. Mr. Woodward is a widely read author from the United States, and is now going round the world following strictly in the well-trod tourist's track, with a view to ultimately writing a book of his impressions. He has been commissioned for this special task by the well-known "President Steamer Line" of America.

In amply proportioned, jolly man, Mr. Woodward was from the outset eager to know about India and Indians.

This was the first round-the-world trip Mr. Woodward was undertaking and travelling as he was on a President Line Steamer he felt quite at home. He was surprised at the modern, well-built Bombay buildings, the clean wide streets of the city. Ere he arrived in Bombay his knowledge of India and her cities, gained from British-written books, was that this city was one of narrow streets full of filth and squalor and tottering buildings. He had seen China, Japan and other far-Eastern countries before he landed in Bombay. Another point has the excessively large number of beggars he saw here as compared to the very few number of beggars he had observed in Japan or elsewhere.

SYMPATHY WITH INDIA

Talking about Mahatma Gandhi Mr. Woodward said that opinion in America of this Eastern saint was divided. While a section of the American public saw eye to eye with Gandhiji and his doings there was yet another section who differed in their appreciation of Gandhiji's doings. In the opinion of the latter Gandhiji was considered an "impractical-idealist." The American would not sit down with folded legs and enter into a course of self-imposed starvation. The Americans argued, Mr. Woodward said, that this was sitting down and doing nothing.

This round-the-world voyage Mr. Woodward had undertaken was to last four months and any traveller, with a similar long journey before him, ought to be very careful in the choice of his ship. A ship with an unsatisfactory crew would be torture to the passenger. He felt that aboard the "President Adam" in his snug little cabin he felt quite homely coupled with the courteous attention of the ship's staff.

The Americans had cultural sympathy with the Indians because of their old and ancient civilization of which they were aware. There were not many Indians in the United States, and such as there were, were scientists doctors or students and not ordinary workers.

Talking about Negroes in the United States, Mr. Woodward said that in the days when the forefathers of the citizens of the present U. S. A., were still British colonists, Dutch vessels used to carry Negro slaves from Africa to South America for sale to the Spaniards. Finding that North America was nearer and on the way they introduced Negroes into North America by selling them as slaves to the planters. Though now liberated, the impression of the Negroes having once been slaves to them is still retained in the minds of many of the Americans.

Mr. Woodward has written novels, biographies and history, among others, and the books are having a wide sale. Among his biographies may be mentioned those of "George Washington", "General Grant", "Lafayette", etc., and his book "New American History" has been well received.

Speaking as a novelist Mr. Woodward said that ideas come to him spontaneously. As an author he said, he worked regularly and systematically for six hours daily, writing the manuscripts himself, which were later typed by the secretary. He was in Hollywood also for a few years writing scenarios for the studios.

Speaking of the President Line of Steamers, it may be said that this line refreshingly differed from other similar lines. They had regular monthly passenger service and ships on this "Round the World" service allowed passengers to hold tickets available for two years during which period passengers, if they so choose could stop at any port and re-embark on any subsequent steamer of this line.

DY.-CONTROLLER ACQUITTED

Bihta Disaster Echo

PATNA, May 8.

Mr. Ralph, Deputy Controller, E. I. Railway, Dinapore, who was prosecuted in the Bihta Disaster Case to a fine of Rs. 500 or in default to undergo one month's imprisonment by the Session Court for not acting on a verbal information on the line being not in order and not issuing caution order to public safety, was acquitted to-day by the Patna High Court.—United Press.

Calcutta Stock Exchange Official Year Book 1939

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OUR READERS' VIEWS

Wine And Parsi Rituals

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In my family the religious ceremonies are as scrupulously and meticulously performed as can be done in a staunch, orthodox house. Yet never has any sort of wine been used in any ceremony however solemn. This is the case with many other families within my knowledge.

I am giving this example to expose the utterly one-sided and capricious exaggeration that has untruthfully been indulged in in some of the Parsi papers. It is hard to think how a religion so noble can enforce the use of a thing so ignoble. The religious point of view raised against prohibition is absolutely bogus. Using of wine for religious ceremonies is not and can never be a fundamental tenet of Zoroastrianism. Nor can it be ever an ordinary one. The drowning man catches at a straw, and the religious bogey raised against prohibition is just that.

Let not the Congress Government be disturbed by the vociferous hue and cry which looks more to the pockets of the few than to the well-being of many. Let them fully forge ahead with the much-needed reform.

"A ZARATHOSTI."

Parsi Dastur For Prohibition

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Dasturji Rustomji Sanjana, a high priest of the Parsi community deserves to be congratulated for exhibiting an exemplary courage in speaking out his mind without fear or favour on the question of prohibition. The authoritative opinion expressed by Dasturji Sanjana emphatically asserts that in the absence of any evidence to show that liquor was used in the religious ceremonies it must safely be taken for granted that Zoroastrianism favours prohibition. The learned Dasturji goes a step further and denounces the attitude of those priests who allowed the use of Fire temples for anti-prohibition propaganda. He also describes the anti-prohibition activities of the Parsis as selfish and senseless.

After this authoritative pronouncement of the Parsi high priest let us hope that all the mischievous agitation in the sacred name of religion will cease and the Parsi daruwallas will exhibit a better spirit for the greater good of their community and their country.—Yours, etc.

R. D. Baliwala.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha's Contentions Answered

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Mr. B. F. Bharucha gives a list of 25 (twice 13) alleged arguments to prove that the Congress is making a discrimination against the Parsees and is out to destroy them.

I am sure Mr. B. F. Bharucha is aware that:—

(1) Prohibition of intoxicants has been a plank in the Congress platform a number of years.

(2) Prohibition of Satta Khel, race-betting and speculation on various markets—whilst good in itself have not yet appeared as a plank on the Congress platform.

(3) The police reports show that in 1/6th of the murders committed in our province, the culprit is not traced. We have not been able to put down murder. Therefore if B. F.B.'s argument is to be followed we must stop all other legislation till all cases of murder can be brought home to the culprit.

(4) The statement that Madras is to have 20 per cent. Prohibition whilst Bombay is to have 100 per cent. immediate Prohibition is wrong.

Madras province is losing 20 per cent. of revenue and Prohibition will affect about 20 per cent. of area. In Bombay Province the loss of revenue is a little over 50 per cent. and the area affected by Prohibition will hardly be 1/15th of the whole province so far.

(5) The policy of the Bombay Government has been to introduce Prohibition in cities. The very first year it took up Ahmedabad the second largest city in the province. It lost a revenue of 30 lakhs last year of which about 18 were for Ahmedabad and 8 for Bombay City (pay day closures). Its rural programme was insignificant in comparison.

(6) In pursuance of that policy the logical next step could only be Bombay City

(7) From the financial point of view Cities can afford to pay taxes more easily than rural areas.

(8) Parsees are not the sole property owners in Bombay. Other communities own more property than Parsees.

(9) Property tax has been imposed for one year only. It will come up before the legislature next year and can be voted down. Will B. F B. suggest any alternative taxation to produce 120 lakhs?

(10) It is perfectly true that property is one form of investment, shares and stocks from another variety. The Government of India Act permits the provincial Government to levy tax on 'land, houses, hearths and windows' only. Taxes on other forms of investments belong to the central government. Should therefore the provincial government not use the only field open to it?

(11) It is therefore that the Finance Minister has distinctly stated that after having exhausted all their resources this year, they are going to demand from the central Government next year their share of the income tax and to enforce a cut in salaries.

(12) Parsees are in liquor trade all over the Province. Prohibition anywhere will hit them. Should therefore prohibition be dropped from the Congress programme?

(13) Parsee community is not the only one that is suffering from the 'stress and strife' of unemployment. Are other communities without unemployment. And will not the unemployment caused by Prohibition affect other communities in larger number?

(14) Only 55 per cent. of the licensees in Bombay are Parsees and their servants are mainly non-Parsees. Unemployment will be greater amongst non-Parsees than amongst Parsees.

(15) When foreign cloth was boycotted by the Congress and when Mr. B. F. B. went about Hawking Khadi, it was the Hindu community that was mainly affected both as regards the owners of shops and their servants. The stocks sealed up were also of greater value Did he then consider the communal aspect of the question?

(16) A demand is made that if Prohibition fails, the claims of the present licensees should be first considered. Does B. F.B. know the liquor interests brought about the failure of Prohibition? Does he therefore think that any sane government by giving that assurance will create a vested interest against Prohibition? If the present Daruvalas are sure that they will get their licences back when Prohibition fails, will they not spend their last pie in seeing that it fails? Would not Government by giving the assurance create a strong and interested anti--Prohibitionist force?

(17) Let me ask Mr. B. F. B. if he will agree to a proviso to the assurance he wants? Will he agree that any present licensee who takes part directly or indirectly in the anti-Prohibition movement should lose all claim to a licence if Prohibition fails? If he agrees to that I shall agree with him that the Government ought to seriously consider his contention in this matter.—Yours, etc.

"PROHIBITIONIST"

Baroda Reforms Committee

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—As a result of the announcement of the constitutional reforms in the administration by the Government of Baroda, I feel there has been a good deal of misunderstanding prevalent in the public mind as I, Ex. President and Ex. Secretary of the Baroda Raj Praja Mandal, happened to be a member of the committee appointed by the Legislative Assembly to draft a scheme of reforms for the Baroda State.

I am surprised to find that the recommendations published by the State differ in a very essential particular from the report to which I put my signature. In the discussions our point of view was that the minister or ministers that will be appointed from the Dhara Sabha should be responsible to the Dhara Sabha and to H. H. the Maharaja Saheb. If they lose confidence of the House, they will have to resign. After the Government had granted the permission to discuss these matters of altering the constitution, the matter was discussed by the committee and the report was that Government should appoint at least one non-official member of Dhara Sabha commanding the confidence of the majority of the House as Minister for the period he continues to be a member of the Dhara Sabha, and he will remain responsible to the Maharaja Saheb. This was clearly understood by us to mean that the Minister appointed from the non-official members of the Dhara Sabha would continue only till he retains the confidence of the House, i.e., he will vacate his office no sooner a vote of no-confidence is passed against him.

In the official report the above is put as follows:—"The Huzur may be pleased to appoint to the Executive Council at least one non-official gentleman who would be a member of the Dhara Sabha. The member to be so appointed may be such as will be acceptable to the majority of the members of the Dhara Sabha. He will be in the Executive Council so long as he continues to be a member of the Dhara Sabha and shall be responsible during his tenure of office to the Huzur." This can mean that this Minister was to be there only so long as he enjoyed the confidence of the House and to that extent the House could control the Minister and his portfolio by its vote.

In the message of H. H. the Maharaja Saheb the main recommendations of the report are:—"The appointment by me to my Executive Council of a non-official gentleman with a record of public work such as would make him generally acceptable to the Dhara Sabha." In the notes of our report the clause was as shown above viz. that the Government should appoint at least one non-official member of Dhara Sabha who commands confidence of the majority of the House as Minister for the period he continues to be a member of the Dhara Sabha and he will remain responsible to H. H. the Maharaja Saheb.

On reading both, what we recommended and what has been stated in the message, it appears that our recommendations have been departed from, on the most important point. That the Minister could be a non-official gentleman, not necessarily as non-official member of the House and that he could not be removed by a vote of no-confidence. In this way our recommendations in this respect have been rejected both in letter and in spirit and I disown all responsibility for the recommendations as now put forward.

On many points, some members of the committee wanted to write notes of dissent but as the time was very short and unanimity was desired and as we expected that substance of responsible Government was being ushered in, though not in distinct terms, the report was signed unanimously and I have clearly mentioned in the signature, that I have signed it in my personal capacity.—Yours, etc

CHOTTABHAI J. SUTARIA.

Adulteration Of Milk

To The Editor of The "Chronicle"

Sir,—It appears that booming business of adulterated milk is going on in the city, unchecked and uncontrolled by the authorities. The Municipal Corporation of Bombay has brought before the Court several cases of adulteration in milk and several persons found guilty of adulteration have been fined. But this does not seem to be an effective step to check adulteration in milk. A new menace to the city is the pure milk mixed with skim milk powder. This powder is generally used for bread, biscuit, cake and ice-cream. But several milk vendors of Bombay have been utilizing it for the purpose of adulteration. If four seers of milk prepared from the skim milk powder is mixed with fourteen seers of pure milk, even an expert cannot detect the adulteration. The importers of skim milk powder say that this powder is not to be used as a baby food, as all the constituent parts are not present in the correct proportions necessary for this purpose. So this powder is unfit for babies under one year. But the adulterated milk vendors are only bent upon making large profits. They do this adulteration very cautiously and sell such milk very early in the morning and after 5 p.m., when there is no probability of any inspector's visit.

If the staff kept by the Municipal Corporation to check adulteration in milk is insufficient, it should certainly be increased in proportion to the work that lies before it. Mr. M. M. Killedar, the "Milk King of Bombay" has brought a proposal before the Municipal Corporation asking the Municipal Commissioner to request the Government to impose restrictions on the manufacturers of skim milk, and to colour the powder so that it cannot be adulterated with milk. This proposal has received the support of leading dairy owners of Bombay and I think that is the only way to discourage such adulteration, for even Dr. Gerber's Centrifuge for milk which is used in our Municipality fails to detect this powder. If skim milk powder is allowed to be mixed so liberally, I am afraid, pure milk will be hard to get. Pure milk is the natural food of the human beings and they have every right to get it for their health and vitality. Adulteration in milk is considered a crime and it should not be encouraged in any form. I hope, Hon. Dr. Gilder and our Municipal Corporators will pay immediate attention to this matter.—Yours, etc.,

IBRAHIM HAJI MAHOMED MISTRY.

63, Ali Umer Street,
Bombay, 3.

State Medical Students' Fees

Dr. S. K. Vaidya's Representation To Bombay Government

In the course of a representation to the Premier, the Government of Bombay, Dr. S. K. Vaidya states:

The fee in former years was Rs. 201 per year without any discrimination between Presidency and State students. The fee in recent years before Congress Ministry took control was Rs. 201. Basic for all a student plus Rs. 120 per year for every State student at both Grant Medical College and Sethi Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College.

But since last year the Basic Fee for all students is Rs. 201 per year. the State student at Grant Medical College are now required to pay Rs. 799 in place of the old extra Rs. 120 while the State students at the Municipal Seth Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College are required to pay only the old additional Rs 120 as before.

To sum up, while the Presidency student pays Rs. 201 per year, a State student has to pay Rs. 1,000 or five times the Basic Fee.

HARD RULES

And calculating at Rs. 799 per seat for the eight seats set apart for State students the Government will get an additional revenue of Rs. 6,392 (about Rs. 6,400) only as a relief towards the many lakhs that they are spending for the proper upkeep of both Hospitals and Colleges. Let us now look at some of the rules:

1 (a) Eight seats in the Grant Medical College, Bombay shall be reserved primarily for extra-provincial students..... pay a capitation fee of Rs. 1,000 per student.

5. The Provincial Governments or the Indian States concerned shall be at liberty to ask for the removal of all or any of their nominees at any time and may replace any nominee so removed by a fresh one not already in the College but this can be done only at the beginning of an academic year.

While nominally the students are to be nominees of State and the State is to pay, in practice the fees will come from the pockets of the parents in most cases, or perhaps all cases except an odd one when the student may be a State scholar.

Thus the parents of poor students will have no remedy against this very serious handicap and the poor parents and their children are totally deprived of the right of having an equal opportunity for education.

Further even during the continuance of the study, the States are given the right to dismiss the student without any reference to the College Heads who are bound to carry out the orders . Could any more retrograde and degrading rule be imagined?

It is said that States students take advantage of Institutions towards the cost of which the State people do not pay. Therefore they must be made to pay:

But as stated above the demand will put a direct tax on the parents. I ask: Is any parent in the Province made to pay direct tax?

And finally the maximum of Rs. 6,400 to be collected from these state students will be only a drop in the ocean towards the cost of the Institution being run from the provincial revenue.

THE DISADVANTAGES

As a question affecting General Educational Policy it may be asked: Do other non-medical Government Colleges make these discriminating Capitation charges?

While—The disadvantages are numerous and disturbing:—

(1) It enslaves the State students' parents by handing them over to the State for "good-behaviour" and much worse.

(2) For any imaginary fault, the State can ruin a student by
(a) refusing nomination,
(b) dismissing him in the midst of the studies.

Whilst the parents may be subjected to insulting indignities in various ways.

(3) It sets its Seal on Division of States people from the British-Indian people in a water-tight compartment by treating them as 'Foreigners', a position that can never be countenanced by any Nationalist and much less tolerated by any Congressman, whose concept of India is an indivisible India comprising both State and British India-people as a single common nation.

(4) In the interest of the Nation avenue of education should be kept open for the deserving whether rich or poor whether coming from State-India or British-India, and opportunities should be open to all equally the admissions to be governed only by Merit and any limitation to be enforced should be only because of the paucity of means at the disposal of the State for providing accommodation. That would be an ideal—state of things.

"But if another kind of limitation is considered—necessary to be imposed on those who come from a different political unit or group", then there was the rule to limit admission to those who were members of the Bombay University only. This had been necessary because other Governments were refusing admission to those from any University other than their own on grounds of practical accommodation-difficulties as also on the ground of not-equivalent standard of education. This rule had to be observed as a measure of reciprocal defence, in spite of the recognition of standards of equivalence by Our own and other Universities.

And still further if limitation was thought of—then only a limited number of seats may be set apart for those who did not come from the Presidency proper.

DISCRIMINATION OBJECTIONABLE

To me division of State and British Indian people into two water-tight compartments on any ground and for any purpose is repugnant and unacceptable and it should be so to every Congressman who knows how handicapped the States people are in their fight for political rights and responsible Government and unless and until there is some sort of responsible Governm and the people have control of the Revenue, to expect the States people to make a contribution to our expenses is not a practical proposition. The expectation on our part that the States should pay a part towards the expenses of our institutions if their people take advantage of them is neither unreasonable nor objectionable, but in the state of things existing in India, it is absolutely impracticable, and the imposition of this High Capitation fee and the introduction of the new rule governing such admission giving absolute right of nomination to States is anti-national, anti-democratic and enslaving in its effects and results. It makes for retrogression rather than for progress. It gives a new feudal right to the States over the liberty of their subjects in matters of education and in matters of liberty to independent and individual thought. Under this rule, how can any advanced family think nationally and work for the civil liberties of the people and responsible Government in the State?

PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS

My suggestions would be:—

(1) Admission even for State Students should be by Merit only in due sequence.

(2) Limitation should be by setting apart 10 per cent of the total available seats for all State students coming from States within the geographical area of the Bombay Presidency and who are members of the Bombay University. This limitation is suggested as a practical measure owing to the very limited number of students that can be accommodated and owing to the demand for seats from presidency proper being very great.

(3) In principle, I am against all capitation fee, as it makes discrimination between student and student for the provision of the same facilities for education, and I would suggest total abolition of all discrimination in the amount of fee. However if it is not possible to do so, then I accept it as a practical compromise, as it was in some years ago, [illegible] capitation 120 was be[illegible] also was [illegible] State [illegible] Therefore I would [illegible] that the Government should revert to that old and lower capitation fee of Rs. 120 per year instead of the new Rs. 799.

(4) That the right of nomination should not be given to the States.

(5) That the 10 per cent seats set apart for State students should be filled strictly by merit as judged by University standing in examination and the first ten State students in order of merit to be admitted.

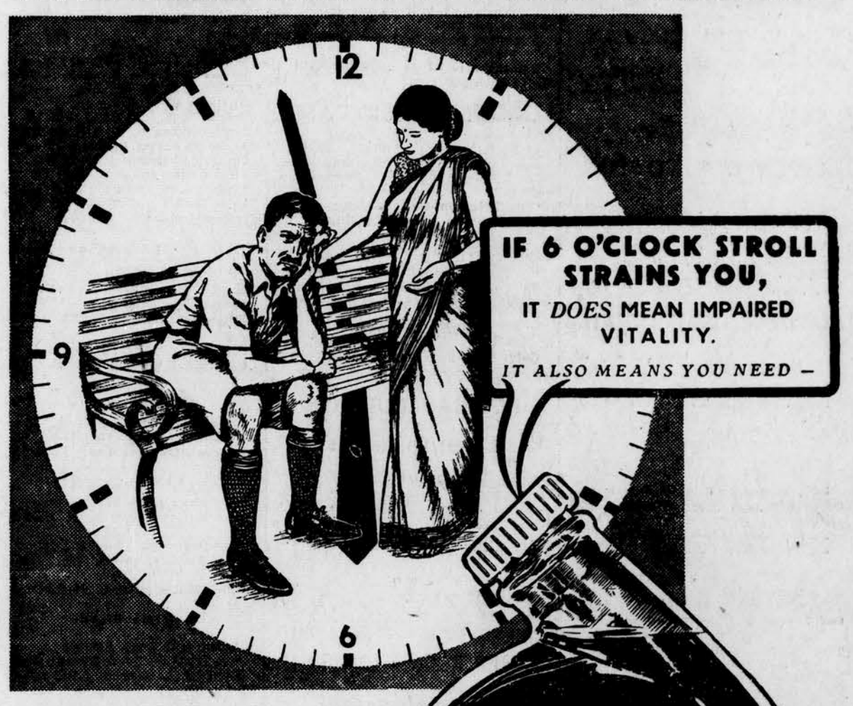
N. B.:—This provision will not interfere with the admission of even mediocre presidency-proper students who have 80 per cent seats reserved for them, excepting 10 per cent for girl students. Besides, if the State students do not come within the seriatim-merit-order within the 120 seats to be filled every year, then there may not be any State students at all admitted, but there would be no grievance. Thus if there are three State students who come within the 120, then only three will be admitted, while there would be ample provision for the deserving student for admission. Further, even if 20 students may qualify for seats among 120, yet only 10 will be eligible for admission.

(6) The ordinary Rules of admission and discipline should apply to State students in common with the presidency proper students and the rules giving any right or authority to States either to nominate, dismiss or interfere in any manner whatsoever with the study and life of a student should be rescinded.

(7) Finally, I would suggest for very serious consideration that in case of really deserving brilliant students there should be absolutely free-studentships, say 2 or 3, and part free-ships say 3 to 5 open to all students in whose case only a fee of Rs. 100 may be charged. This suggestion is based not on economic grounds but on general ethical human grounds, wherein there ought to be a desire on the part of the nation to give ample opportunity to the deserving for education. From such material, humanity stands to gain the most in the march of human progress.

(To Be Concluded)

"FIT AT EVERY TICK-THAT'S PERFECT HEALTH"



Neglect of such signs as premature tiredness at slightest exertion, may lead to conditions demanding prolonged medical treatment.

At the first appearance of such symptoms Bayer's TONIC at once brings to the system in an assimilable form, the vital elements like vitamins, phosphates etc etc. that invigorates the whole system, tone up the body and mind and prevent a possible breakdown in health

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10

Latest Commercial News

N. Y.. COTTON FOUR POINTS UP

Industrials And Home Rails Advance

GOOD BUYING SUPPORT IN GILTS

BOMBAY: May 8.

NEW YORK COTTON

The Cotton seemed to-day hesitant, but the undertone continued steady. Further developments in Washington are eagerly awaited. Prices later somewhat improved on good support.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Industrials met with some selective buying. Internationals and Oils after being dull became firmer. Home Rails were firm and active.

To-day the chief interest was centred round Gilt-edged.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

JULY 1939

New York, May 8.

Previous closing	8.36
To-day's opening	8.35
Difference	—.01
To-day's closing	8.40
Difference	+.04

LIVERPOOL COTTON

JULY 1939

Liverpool, May 8.

Previous closing	4.47
To-day's opening	4.49
Difference	+.02
To-day's closing	4.50
Difference	+.03

BROACH EXPECTATION

April May 1939	Rs. 162-12
July August 1939	Rs. 161-0
April May 1940	Rs. 152-8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, May 8.

New York cotton was somewhat hesitant but the undertone continued steady on steadiness of Liverpool otherwise traders are awaiting developments in Washington.

The trading in July began 8.35 i.e. one point lower than the last close. Prices eased a little on scattered liquidation but later they improved on better trade support and foreign buying with July rising to 8.37 when the demand again subsided.

BOMBAY COTTON

Late Trading

Bombay, May 8.

In the local market movements were very narrow. After opening at Rs. 160-8, Broach July Aug. remained steady and finally closed at Rs. 160-6.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, May 8.

The following are opening ranges:—
May (8.65/8.64) 8.71/8.69
July (8.34/8.34) 8.35/8.35
October (7.85/7.85) 7.88/7.87

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, May 8.

The following are opening quotations:
American May (4.71) 4.71
American July (4.47) 4.47
Eyptian May (6.15) 6.16
Egyptian July (6.24) 6.25

LONDON COMMODITIES

London, May 8.

TEAS

Indian Pekoe (1-0) 1-0
Indian Pekoe higher (1-0 1/2) 1-0 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe (1-0 1/2) 1-0 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-6) 1-6

JUTE

First Marks C. I. F. Continent New Crop May June (£29 1/4 sellers) £29 1/8 sellers
Dunlop May (£34 1/2) £34 1/2
Lightning May (£33) £33

RUBBER

Spot (7 15/16 buyers) 7 15/16 paid and buyers
Forward July September (8 1/16 paid and buyers) 8 1/16 paid and value

SEEDS

Castorseed Bombay May/June (£10 5/8 sellers) £10 7/8 sellers
Linseed La Plata May (£12 7/8 sellers) £12 15/16 sellers
Linseed La Plata May (£11 5/8 sellers) £11 7/8 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal June (£11 1/4 sellers) £11 5/16 sellers

METALS

Tin (£225 1/4 buyers £225 1/2 sellers. Steady) £225 buyers £225 1/4 sellers. Quiet.
Lead (£14 5/16 buyers £14 7/16 sellers. Steady) £14 3/8 buyers £14 1/2 sellers. Steady.
Electrolytic Copper (£47 3/4 to £48 3/4) £47 3/4 to £48 3/4
Iron (102) 102

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

Liverpool, May 8.

The Liverpool wheat market closed with May at 54 3/4d.

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, May 8.

Previous closing	4.68 1/8
To-day's opening	4.68 1/8
At the time of New York cotton closing	4.68 1/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, May 8.

Previous closing	4.68.13
To-day's opening	4.68.13
To-day's closing	4.68.13

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

London, May 8.

Previous closing	176.73
To-day's opening	176.73
To-day's closing	176.73

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, May 8.

London Exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.68.13 and [illegible] very steady with no impor[illegible]
Franc opened at 17[illegible] steady with not[illegible]

London [illegible] sellers) 1-5 15/16
Paris [illegible].202) 13.200
New [illegible]on Bombay (34.98) 34.98
Ber[illegible]on Milan (87 1/4) 87 1/4
London on Milan (89.00) 89.00
London on Shanghai (0-8 7/32 nominal) 0-8 7/32
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

BULLION

Influx (Nil) Nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Gold (£7-8-6) £7-8-6
Silver (20 3/8d.) 20 5/16d.

DISCOUNTS

3 months (3/4 to 13/16 per cent) 3/4 to 13/16 per cent
4 months (15/16 to 1 per cent) 15/16 to 1 per cent
6 months (1 1/2 to 1 3/4 per cent 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 per cent

LONDON SILVER CABLE

Bombay, May 8.

The following cable regarding silver market was received in Bombay tonight:—

"Small Indian buying. Some general demand. Some American selling."

LONDON SILVER

London, May 8.

Spot	(20 3/8d) 20 5/16d—1/16
Forward	(20 3/16d) 20 1/8d—1/16

LONDON GOLD

London, May 8.

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-8-6) £7-8-6

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Quotation

SILVER

Bombay, May 8.

Silver ready	53	5	0
Silver Jeth	53	3	0
Silver Ashad	53	2	0

GOLD

Gold ready	37	0	0
Gold Jeth	37	0	6
Sovereign	23	11	6

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, May 8.

Wheat May	3	7	0
Wheat September	3	9	0
Linseed May	5	7	6
Linseed September	5	10	6

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, May 8.

Liverpool wheat opened quiet with May (new at 51 3/4d. The market was devoid of much interest following colourless week-end cables.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, May 8.

Chicago wheat opened steady with May at 0.74 1/2. Prices eased under local selling and lack of foreign enquiry coupled with favourable weather reports with may easing to 0.74 1/8.

3½ P. C. GOVT. LOAN

Bombay, May 8.

3 1/2 per cent Government Paper was quoted at Rs. 93/12 at 5 p.m.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, May 8.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £80 1/2

Closing quotations on the previous days were:—

Thursday, April 27, £79 1/4
Friday, April 28, £79 1/2
Monday, May 1, £79 1/4
Tuesday, May 2, £79 1/2
Wednesday, May 3, £79 3/4
Thursday, May 4, £79 3/4
Friday, May 5, £80 1/2

INDIAN LOANS

London, May 8.
3-30 p.m.

3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£92 3/4) £93 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£80 1/2) £80 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£104 3/4) £104 3/4
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68 (£105 3/4) £106 1/4
4 per cent Indian Stock 1948-58 (£101 3/4) £102 1/4
5 per cent 1942-47 (£105 1/4) £105 3/4
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£97 1/4) £97 1/4

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent 1945-55 (£102 1/2) £103

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£66 5/[illegible] 7/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Lo[illegible] (£92 1/4) £92 3/4
4 1/2 per cent Conversion [illegible]an (£103 5/8) £103 5/8
5 per cent Funding Loan (£104 3/8) £104 7/8
5 1/2 per cent War Loan (£92) £92 1/4
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£104 1/2) £104 7/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, May 8.

London Stock Exchange was quiet but steady.

Giltedged securities encountered good support. Three and half per cent was quoted at £80 1/2 i.e. unchanged from the last closing.

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (16-1 1/2) 16-1 1/2
Motors and Spencer Ordinary (59-6) 59-6
Hydro Electric (dol 4) dol 4
Elec Music Industry (11-1 1/2) 11-1 1/2
Princhin Johnson (23-1 1/2) 22-9
Imperial Chemical (30-4 1/2) 30-4 1/2 Ex Div.
Woolsworth New Ordinary (61-1 1/2) 61-9
San Paulo 7 per cent Coffee Rates 1930 (£20 1/2) £20 1/2

Dunlop Rubber (25-6) 25-6

Unilever Ordinary (33-9) 34-3
Ford Motors (16-9) 16-0 Ex Div.
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£44 1/8) £44 1/8
British American Tobacco Ordinary (95) 96-3
Carreas 'A' (£5 7/8) £6
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (125) 122-6
P and O. S. N. Company Deferred (£20 1/2) £20 1/2 Ex Div.
Distillers (88-6) 88-6
British Dyers (3-7 1/2) 3-10 1/2
British Celanese (4-1 1/2) 4-1 1/2
J and P Coates Ordinary (31-0) 31-0
Courtaulds Ordinary (24-9) 24-9
Fine Cotton Spinners (2-9) 2-9
Vickers Limited Ordinary (19-3) 19-3
Inter Nickel (dol 50 3/8) dol 50 3/4
Indian Irons (35-7 1/2) 36-3

TEA SHARES

Assam (16-3) 16-3
Donaro Tea (31-3) 31-3
Empire of India (21-3) 21-3

JUTE

Barnagore (£10 3/4) £10 3/4

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (23-3) 23-3
Gula Kelampong (17-6) 17-6
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (25-6) 25-6

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (30-0) 30-0
Burma Corporation (8-1 1/2) 8-1 1/2

Rio Tintos (£12 1/4) £12 1/2
East Rand Proprietor (46-10 1/2) 46-10 1/2
Rand Mines (£8 5/8) £8 5/8

MINE SHARES

Crown (£15 1/16) £15 1/16
Associated Portland Cement (68-6) 689
Trinidad Leaseholds (81-10 1/2) 80-7 1/2 Ex Div.
Sub Nigel (£10 1/2) £10 1/2
Spring Mines Split Shares (28-1 1/2) 28-1 1/2
Union Corporation (£7 1/8) £7 1/8

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (21-3) 21-3
Anglo Iranian (80-7 1/2) 80
Burma Oil (81-10 1/2) 81-3
Mexican Eagle (8-6) 8-6
Shell Transport (81-10 1/2) 81-3
Royal Dutch (£33 1/2) £33 3/4

RAILWAY SHARES.

Great Western Ordinary (£27 3/4) £29 1/2
London Midland Ordinary (£13 3/8) £14 3/8
London North Eastern Def (£2 1/8) £2 3/8
London Southern Def (£13 1/2) £14 1/8
London Transport 5 per cent (£112 1/2) £113 1/2
London Transport 'C' (£67) £67 1/2

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

The Week Opens With Jutes Feeling

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, May 8.

On the Stock Exchange the week started brightly, giltedged securities as also Home Rails advancing the former on buying believed for account of large institutions latter on increasing public interest. Industrials were mainly better, though occasional losses were noted. Kaffirs strengthened quietly on local and cape support. Oils also moved higher later dull start.

Wall Street opened steady.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

Jute Active

CALCUTTA, May 8.

Jutes ruled active and steady but business was somewhat limited. Coals underton continued firm and a fair turnover resulted. Teas were neglected In miscellaneous, Indian Iron and Steel and other speculative issues kept steady unchanged. Government securities continued firm.

The following were the closing quotations.

Government securities:—Three per cent, new loan (1963/65) 96/7 small lot, three and half per cent Govt. paper 93/6,, three per cent loan 1951/54) 97/13, four per cent Punjab bonds (1948) 105/4 small lot.

Banks:—Central 327/6, small lot, Imperial contgy 36, Reserve 108.

Railways:—Bankura Damodar 87 small lot, Darjeeling Himalayan pref 102, Mymensingh Bhairab Bazar guaranteed 95 small lot. Rebate 99, Sara Serajganj [illegible] small lot.

Cottons:—Elgin small lots ord 109, New Victoria ord annas 10.

Coals:—Amalgamated 21/12, Bengal 308, Bhalgora 4/2, Bokaro and Ramgur 14, Burraakur 12/2, Churulia 1/9, Deoli 6/12 ct Dehmo Main 12/2, Equitable 31/4 small odd lot Hurriladih 11/12, North Damuda 4/6, Rewa 18/2, Searsole 4/4 Sina, Singareni Collieries 9/12 ex div. Talcher 1, Union 25, West Jamuara 26/6.

Jutes:—Anglo-India 327/8, Belvedere pref 148/8 Champdany 155 small lot, Delta 348, Ft Gloster pref 157, Ganges 247/8, Howrah 53/11, Kamarhatty 495, Kinnison pref 151, National 22/4, New Central 288, Nuddea 43/12, Presidency 3/11, Standard 60.

Miscellaneous:—Burma corpn 5/10, Indian copper 1/14, Rhodesia copper 1/3, Bengal lotteries 6/12, Dalmia cement ord 11/12, defd 3/5 odd lot, Burma Lime and Chemical 10/4, Bengal telephone pref 13/3, Arthur Butler ord 6/14 small odd lot, Britannia building and iron 7/5, Indian Galvanizing 19/12, Indian iron and steel 24/7, steel corpn ord 11/3, pref 94/8, Indian Insurance 14/12, Assam match 6/4, B I corpn ord 2/8, pref 140, Great Eastern Hotel 172/8, Dunlop rubber 2nd pref 98 small odd lot, Invansones annas 10, Titaghur paper a ordy 11/10, Humayan property ord 6/5, Midnapore Zemindary 66.—A. P.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, May 8.

The following are the opening rates:
General Motors (dol 44) dol 43 7/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (unquoted) dol 24
U S Common New Stock (dol 46 5/8) dol 47 1/4
U S Steel Preference (unquoted) dol 110

ELECTRICITY OUTPUT

Messrs. Tata Hydro-Electric Agencies Limited, Agents for The Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co. Ltd., The Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd., and The Tata Power Company, Limited, report that the total electrical (Board of Trade) units generated at the three Power Stations (Khopoli, Bhivpuri and Bhira) of the Hydro Group were as follows:—

18th Week (ended May 6th)—

1937	12,408,400
1938	14,263,400
1939	13,243,600

Total for 18 Weeks (1st January to date)—

1937	213,373,700
1938	255,669,300
1939	244,970,200

For the calendar month of April 1939, the total units of energy generated at the three Stations amounted to 58,001,100 and the total units sold by the three Companies to 50,331,699.

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, May 6

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars
Amr Power and Light dol 5 Pfd.	34
Amr Foreign Power 7 per cent pfd	16
Electric Bond and Share Common	8
Electric Bond and Share 5 p.c. Pfd	54
Amr Tel and Tel	158
American Tobacco 'B'	83
Western Union Telg	18 1/2
New York Central	14 5/8
Texas Corporation	38 1/4
Amrex Corporation	21 3/4
Union Carbon and Carbide	74
Alaska Juneau	8
Consolidated Oil	7 1/2
Imperial Oil of Canada	16
Socony	11 3/4
United States Steel	47
Bethlehem Steel	55
Ludlum Steel	16
Republic Steel	16
National Steel	60
Crucible Steel	28
Int Nickel of Canada	47 1/2
General Motors	44 1/8
General Electric	34 5/8
Anaconda Copper Mining	24
Boeing Airplane	22
Allis Chalmers	33
National City Bank	24 3/4
Chrysler Motors	68

Turnover 175,000 shares. Wall Street diffidence partly attributed to growing seriousness of the coal strike.

A LETTER FROM CHECHOSLOVAKIA

(Continued from Page 6).

knees before Dr. Tiso and begged him with joined hands not to betray Slovakia. Whereupon Dr. Tiso replied "Can't help it. It's a 'fait accompli.'"

The Zero Hour

We are wondering now what will become of Poland. A tremendous military activity can be observed everywhere against this country. The Germans, however, are confident that they will capture Poland without fight. If the war actually breaks out 70 per cent. of the German Army will prove unreliable because they are opposed to Nazi regime. The situation is gravely developing day by day and the zero hour of the unbearable international situation cannot be postponed very long.

RAJEN BABU'S ANSWER TO BOSE

(Continued from Page 1.)

presented the opinion and feeling not only of the great bulk of members of the A. I. C. C. but also of persons outside it.

"Unfortunately, however, Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose was unable to accept our suggestion to form a homogenous Cabinet of his own despite our request repeatedly made and our assurance earnestly given and he was equally unwilling to consent Pt. Jawaharlal's resolution. After this there was no other course open to the A.I.C.C. but to allow Pt. Jawaharlal's resolution to be withdrawn and elect another President.

FREE HAND TO SUBHAS.

"In all Parliamentary institutions it is a common and ordinary procedure that, in case of differences, the group representing the majority tests the strength of parties by a vote of no-confidence. There is nothing personal in such a procedure and it does not show any want of respect or any kind of bitterness either towards or on behalf of personalities concerned. When we found after the election that a majority of the delegates had gone against our advice it was then proper and the only course for us to resign, and when we did so the only intention was to give Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose an absolutely free hand so that he might not feel embarrassed by our presence of the Working Committee either in framing a programme or giving effect to it.

"When the Congress met at Tripuri it was with a view to testing the feeling of the delegates that Pt. Pant's resolution was moved and to find out whether they still adhered to the policy and programme represented by Mahatma Gandhi or wanted a reorientation of the same. When the delegates adopted that resolution it followed that even apart from the instruction contained in it the Working Committee should consist of persons who agreed with his views. When Mahatmaji refused to nominate a committee, as it would amount to an imposition on Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose in view of the differences, Mr. Bose was left absolutely free to appoint Working Committee according to his wishes and this freedom we further emphasised by our assurances not to obstruct.

'RIGHTISTS' IN TIGHT CORNER

"We were put in a very tight corner. The President would not form a Cabinet of his own in spite of our assurance; he would not appoint a compact Cabinet as suggested by us after some accommodation in the matter of time necessitated by reason of the absence of some members of the Working Committee, and he would not consent to accept a Working Committee, which the A.I.C.C. would give him except on his own terms. And all this when he was aware that the majority of the A.I.C.C. was not with him. We were prepared not to use that majority against him if he formed his own Cabinet. We were prepared to join his Cabinet, if he gave the accommodation mentioned above or if the A.I.C.C. passed Pt. Jawaharlal's resolution and Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose withdrew his resignation which he refused to do.

WHY HE ACCEPTED PRESIDENTSHIP.

"In these circumstances it was not without much regret and under sheer sense of duty that someone had to be pitchforked into Presidentship. As I had said to the A.I.C.C. it was not a bed of roses for me and no one realised then and realises now more than myself the very difficult task ahead of me, which, apart from the serious and critical situation with which we are faced, is also surcharged with a certain amount of misunderstanding and bitterness.

"I can only hope that my colleagues and I will prove worthy of the trust reposed in us by the A.I.C.C. and what is more that we shall be able to win the confidence of Mr. Bose and those who agree with him."—A.P.

Sir William Seeds had a 40-minute talk with M. Molotoff this afternoon.

The results are not disclosed.—Reuter.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED

Bombay, May 8.

Anglo-Iranian Oil s.s. British Aviator of 4136 reg tons Capt J Leitch arrived from Abadan with cargo of furnace oil.

Killick Nixon s.s. City of Perth of 4153 reg tons Capt G H Ring arrived from Swansea via Liverpool and Suez with general cargo

P and O S N s.s. Somali of 3521 reg tons Capt T H Kemp arrived from Yokohama via Japan and China Ports Singapore Penang and Colombo with general cargo.

O S Kaisna's s.s. Eihuku Maru of 4292 reg tons Capt K Ohtoh arrived from Karachi with general cargo

Killick Nixon s.s. City of Venice of 5492 reg tons Capt L Nicoll arrived from Karachi with passengers and general cargo

B I S N s.s. Itinda of 3954 reg tons Capt G G Smith arrived from Bassein via Colombo Tuticorin Cochin and Calicut with rice and general cargo

N Y Kaisha's s.s. Kotori Maru of 6128 reg tons Capt H Izawa arrived from Hamburg via Antwerp London Gibraltar Marseilles Port Said and Suez with passengers and general cargo

Lloyd Triestino s.s. Victoria of 7145 reg tons Capt D Corini arrived from Genoa via Naples Port Said and Aden with passengers and general cargo

SAILED

Killick Nixon s.s. City of Venice of 5492 reg tons Capt L Nicoll sailed for Marseilles Liverpool Plymouth Antwerp and Dunkerk with passengers and same bottom cargo

P and O S N s.s. Alipore of 3241 reg tons Capt E Lee sailed for Karachi with passengers and same bottom cargo

Lloyd Triestino s.s. Victoria of 7145 reg tons Capt D Carini sailed for Shanghai via Colombo and Manila with passengers and some bottom cargo

B I S N s.s. Nagina of 4090 reg tons Capt W C O Brien sailed for Karachi via Bhavnagar Kathiawar Coast Ports and Cutch Kundla with local and same bottom cargo

M M s.s. Atlanta City of 3450 reg tons Capt W R Lawrence sailed for Rangoon via Madras with same bottom cargo

LOADING

The following vessels booked for loading on 8-5-39.

S S Sakito Maru (NYK) for China Japan Ports via Colombo
S S Behar (MM) for China Japan Ports via Colombo
S S Itinda (MM) for Coast Ports Colombo and Rangoon.
S S Jehangir (TM) for Aden Port Sudan Red Sea Ports and Jeddah
S S Hoegh Silverstar (Vol Bros) for Marmagoa Cochin Colombo Java and American Ports

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, May 8.

3 City of Perth 4153 Karachi 13-5 K Nixon
6 Somali 3522 London 9-5 M M
7 Eihuku Maru 4292 Yokohama 10-5 O S K Kaisya
12 Atlanta City 3450 Madras 8-5 M M
14 Kenya 4646 Durban 10-5 M M
16 Nagina 4090 Karachi 8-5 M M

VICTORIA DOCK

5 Victoria Marie 882 Karachi 8-5 Merchant S N

PRINCE'S DOCK

C/R Hashemi 298 M Coast 9-5 S Hassum
E Kalarand 859 N F N F B S N
G Mativijaya 300 Bhavnagar 8-5 Alcock Ashdown
H Revati 250 N F N F Malabar Steamship
H O/S Shrivati 250 N F N F Malabar S

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON

Durenda 10-5-39 M M
Strathaird 1-6-39 P and O S N
Viceroy of India 11-5-39 P and O S N
Sakito Maru 12-5-39 N Y Kaisha
Ranpura 11-5-39 P and O S N
Maloja 18-5-39 P and O S N
Rawalpindi 25-5-39 P and O S N

FROM LIVERPOOL

Elysia 24-5-39 Anchor Line
City of Perth 8-5-39 K Nixon
City of Benares 12-5-39 K Nixon

FROM HAMBURG

Aagetekerk 21-5-39 L Edwards
Braunfels 13-5-39 L Edwards

FROM NEW YORK

Atlanta City 4-5-39 M M
City of Elwood 11-5-39 L Edwards
Pres Van Buren 18-5-39 F F Campbell
Pres. Adams 4-5-39 F F Campbell

FROM OSLO

Tigre 17-5-39 L Edwards

FROM TRIESTE

Conte Verde 22-5-39 L Triestino
Sumatra 10-5-39 L Triestino

FROM GENOA

Conte Biancamano 12-6-39 L Truestino

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN

Glasgow Maru 11-5-39 O S Kaisha
Nissan Maru 6-5-39 O S Kaisha
Conte Biancamano 11-5-39 L Triestino
Carthage 26-5-39 P and O S N
Ryufuku Maru 24-5-39 O S Kaisha
Conte Rosso 25-5-39 L Triestino
Somali 7-5-39 P and O S N
Sakito Maru 11-5-39 N Y Kaisha

FROM BASRA

Bamora 11-5-39 M M
Varsova 13-5-39 M M

FROM RANGOON

Jalakrishna 8-5-39 Scindia S N
Benfield 13-5-39 M M

FROM SYDNEY

Narkunda 19-5-39 P and O S N

FROM DURBAN

Karanja 27-5-39 M M
Takliwa 13-5-39 M M

FROM MOULMEIN

Orna 26-5-39 M M
Gandara 10-5-39 M M

FROM CALCUTTA

Jalajyoti 9-5-39 Scindia S N

FROM KARACHI

Vita 11-5-39 M M

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON

Somali 9-5-39 P and O S N
Comorin 3-6-39 P and O S N
Viceroy of India 13-5-39 P and O S N
Narkunda 20-5-39 P and O S N
Carthage 27-5-39 P and O S N
Stratheden 29-4-39 P and O S N

FOR LIVERPOOL

City of Benares 5-6-39 K Nixon
Cilicia 12-5-39 Anchor Line

FOR GERMANY

Kybfels 7-5-39 L Edwards

FOR NEW YORK

Pres. Hayes 17-6-33 F F Campbell
Pres. Van Buren 20-5-39 F F Campbell

FOR TRIESTE

Conte Rosso 25-5-39 L Triestino

FOR GENOA

Conte Biancamano 11-5-39 L Triestino

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN

Conte Biancamano 12-6-39 L Triestino
Nagatomaru 4-5-39 N Y Kaisha
Katori Maru 8-5-39 N Y Kaisha
Eihuku Maru 10-5-39 O S K Kaisya
Alipore 16-5-39 P and O S N
Ranpura 11-5-39 P and O S N
Anyo Maru 17-5-39 N Y Kaisha
Sakito Maru 11-5-39 N Y Kaisha
Behar 9-5-39 P and O S N
Glasgow Maru 23-5-39 O S Kaisha
Conte Verde 22-5-39 L Triestino

FOR SYDNEY

Maloja 18-5-39 P and O S N

FOR BASRA

Bankura 10-5-39 M M
Chakdina 17-5-39 M M
Vasna 11-5-39 M M

FOR DURBAN

Takliwa 24-5-39 M M
Kenya 10-5-39 M M

FOR RANGOON

Nizam 3-5-39 T Morrison

FOR JEDDAH

Jehangir 10-5-39 T Morrison

FOR KARACHI

Vita 13-5-39 M M
Alipore 8-5-39 P and O S N
City of Perth 13-5-39 K Nixon

S. P. T. GENERAL LANDING DATES

S S Alipore 5-5-39
S S Anyo Maru 5-5-39
S S President Adams 5-5-39
S S Sumatra 6-5-39
S S Hashemi 6-5-39
S S Strathmore (boats) 6-5-39
S S Nirvana 8-5-39

EXPORTS

Bombay, May 8.

S S Somali for London: 320 bags gr nut pernels S M Rajgor; 107 bags gr kang grain S M Rajgor.

For Hull: 1334 bags myrabollam P Mathradas

For Quebec: 1000 bags gr nut kernel S M Rajgor.

For Cosablanca: 640 bags gr nut kernels S M Raja

S S Viceroy of India for Ghent: 125 bales cotton raw Swastika General

S S C/o Perth for Manchester: 612 bales cotton raw K Devchand; 500 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros; 250 bales cotton raw Kotak; 250 bales cotton raw Patel Cotton; 50 bales hemp raw D Anandji; 52 dms castor oil A Hargovandas; 50 bales cotton thread waste V P Maskai

S S C/o Perth for Liverpool: 250 bales cotton raw Patel Cotton; 334 bags gr nut seed R Ratilal; 251 bags masoor da'l B Balvant; 2400 bags gr nut oil cake G N Musry

S S Warfield for Havre: 60 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros

S S Hoegh Silver Star for Manila: 130 bales cotton yarn J Jivan

For Los Angeles: 170 bags sesame seed Cox and Kings

IMPORTS

S S Cilicia Agent Ancor Line from Liverpool: 250 cases cottons; 88 cases paper; 480 cases soap; 48 cases e'ware; 28 cases tiles; 150 cases machinery; 28 cases rayon yarn; 175 bales old newspapers; 15 bales cotton yarn; 1015 bdls steel hoops; 117 bdls steel bars; 638 loose tyres; 120 dms dyer; 320 dms lub oil; 26 dms lub grease; 3317 bags chemicals; 2100 cases chemicals

From Glasgow: 67 vks chemicals; 608 cases seying machinery and parts; 90 cases cotton sewing thread; 170 cases cotton; 125 bales old newspapers; 1460 cases wine and liquor; 1050 pcs fire bricks; 1525 bdls steel ware

S S Saint Anselm Agent K Nixon from Calcutta: 8009 tons coal in bulk

S S Kenya Agent M M from Durban: 199 bags mimosa extract; 165 cases fruits

From Beira: 2535 bags crude asbestos

From Zanzibar: 901 bags cloves; 83 bags cowries

From Mombassa: 1000 bags soda ash; 300 bags potatoes; 41 cases drug; 7078 ba'es cotton raw.

Anti-Parishad Movement Sequel

(From Our Correspondent).

BHUJ: May 8.

The Prajakiya Parishad, Central Office has authorised Sjt. Chhaganlal Mehta to study the critical situation that has arisen due to the anti-Parishad movement by "Vafadars" (loyalists), Ibji Shivji's firm.

Sjts. Mehta and Gopalji Shenai will tour Mundra District.

It is understood Sjt. Mehta interviewed the Police Commissioner for two hours, in this connection.

FOREIGN STARCH IN INDIAN MARKET

CALCUTTA, May 7.

The Committee of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta have addressed a telegram to the Government of India, Department of Commerce, inviting the attention of the Government to the recent abnormal fall in the price of foreign starch in the Indian market.

The Committee point out that foreign starch suppliers have recently been selling starch at prices which do not cover even the cost of the raw material in India thereby putting a great handicap in the way of the newly started Indian starch industry. The Committee earnestly urge the Government of India to take immediate action to prevent this abnormal price cutting which is tantamount to uneconomic and unfair competition.—United Press.

Senate Committee Approves Subsidy Funds

FOREIGN BUYING IN NEW YORK MARKETS

Heavy Selling In Liverpool Cotton

BOMBAY, May 8.

Distant positions on the New York Cotton Market advanced on renewed fears of a subsidy with or without Bankhead rider. The Senate Committee's approval of subsidy funds is regarded as indicative of a wish that they become immediately available rather than in the next fiscal year.

The failure of the predicted moisture relief to materialise in Southwest, accompanied by reports of strong winds in Kansas imparted a strong undertone to the Chicago Market where week-end evening up and reinstatement of holdings by professionals disclosed light offerings.

The market opened very steady despite easier Liverpool advices. There was trade covering and Bombay and Liverpool buying of distants. Offerings were light and selling orders were uncovered on limits at new high levels for the movements The market closed steady.

SENATE APPROPRIATIONS.

"Sweeping aside economy pleas the Senate Appropriations Committee has approved of a farm bill costing over 1,215,000,000 dollars of which 900,000,000 are for benefit payments or Government operations to raise farm prices through activities for the removal of surpluses. The foregoing by inducing an extension of covering demand for new crop options was largely responsible for the firmness of overnight cotton close in New York."

WEEKLY REVIEW.

Old crops further advanced owing to increasing tightness of free supplies while new crops were irregular reflecting Washington uncertainties. With tightness of nearby positions causing serious consideration of the possibility of a sufficient advance in prices to obtain desired grades of loan cotton at full costs, there are expectations of a further widening of old crop premiums. On the other hand the outlook for new crop is becoming obscure.

[illegible] week there was pressure [illegible] the confident prediction [illegible]t subsidy issue was dead. [illegible]r developments are leaving [illegible] puzzled with regard to [illegible] outcome. Even should the [illegible]easure be defeated by the [illegible] may possibly be later introduced separately inasmuch as the Administration still strongly favours export subsidy despite strenuous trade opposition.

There was increased mill curtailment owing to quietness of textiles and low profit margins.

July opened at a rise of 3 points at 8.34 and declined to 8.32 which was the lowest. Later prices advanced to 8.36 and the market closed at a rise of 5 to 10 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 5 points at 9.36c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was steady and closed at a rise of 4 to 6 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 4 points at 9.12c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 4 points at 4.23. Washington reports to deep surplus either by barter or subsidy was very unsettling. Prominent longs were liquidating nears and there was hedging of outsiders. There was no demand for distant. There was Bombay selling of nears and buying of distants. Trade calling arrested the decline and the market closed at a decline of 9 to 3 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices declined 15 points at 5.13d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Egyptian cotton were quiet and Giza futures closed 4 to 5 points down. Uppers declined 3 to 4 points. The Alexandria market was closed.

Messrs. Ratilal and Co., in their weekly report state:—

U.S.A. Government have not been able still to settle their policy regarding cotton. The Subsidy matter is considered to be at one moment hopeful and at another moment impossible.

As a result of this, complaints that mills in U.S.A. too do not get necessary cotton even though millions of bales of cotton of different kinds are lying idle. Fluctuations of differences between forward and spot prices are taking place. Difficulties in hedging against ready cotton grow increasing.

Informations received in the market state that England has settled to purchase two million bales of cotton from U.S.A. and to give rubber, tin, and strategic commodities in exchange. Even such talks, that price for that cotton has been fixed at 6-1/2 cents per lb., are heard.

EXPORT SUBSIDY.

If the above mentioned talks be true, it may be considered that Export Subsidy in one form has been granted.

Informations received to-day at present state that in order to raise prices for commodities a committee in U.S.A. has approved dollar 900 million. This includes rarity Payment, Export Subsidy, and encourages Subsidy Prestep raises once again the talk of Subsidy, and encourages Cubsidy Premiums.

U.S.A. Government want to sell their cotton but even now they have not been able to find out the way for that. As the matter has been told very often, it is of no use to report it now, but that complicacy continues to effect cotton markets and thereby all other markets of the world adversely.

COTTON CONSUMPTION.

Some times before in U.S.A. in order to increase consumption of cotton propaganda has been made to use cotton for making roads, but the figures of consumption show that even to the slightest degree the scheme has not been adopted. In order to increase cotton consumption proposals are now made to increase cotton percentage in paper and other things. Later on we shall see the result or this, but it is not possible for cotton to get encouragement out of this in these uncertain circumstances (and under the perfect control of Government) of cotton markets.

Interventions regarding U.S.A. acreage show the same figures or perhaps a little less than those of last year. The season upto this time has been almost the same as required for crops. It may be considered too early and hasty to presuppose any thing for this at present.

As regards political situation it is apparent it is nearing war. Of course proceeds with quite slow steps. It seems neither of the nations shows accommodating spirit. It is certain every one craves peace in talks, but that peace is required by preserving one's own interests and by sticking one's own talks permanently. Each nation at present says that conquest though achieved by war will no longer last. In short all nations will be ruined.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York July highest (11-59 a.m.) ..... 8.36+05
New York July lowest (10-38 a.m.) ..... 8.32+01
Liverpool October highest ..... 4.25—02
Liverpool October lowest ..... 4.22—05

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cables from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool: 'Decline nears due New York straddle reversing by MacFadden Reynolds together with profit taking by speculators. Think July good buy now.'

New York: 'Foreign and Spot houses buying new crop months. Old crop months supported by good trade buying. Market acting well, looks higher, but advise caution. Awaiting developments in Washington.'

Messrs Bishwambharlal Maheshwari have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

Liverpool: Large selling orders Anderson Clayton and Co. Geo. H. MacFadden Bros. there is a report current that export bonus approved.

Messrs. Ratilal and Co. have received the following cable:—

Garside: Subsidy outlook uncertain. Free cotton shortage acute. Exports May total 3300000. Domestic consumption beginning decline. Cotton in southeast around repossession level. Cloth sales below output. Business commodities unchanged

COTTON STRADDLES

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

Broach J/A New York July Rs. 38 1/2 Broach J/A Liverpool July Rs. 36 1/2

Broach J/A New York October Rs. 27 1/2 Broach J/A Liverpool October Rs. 25 1/2

Broach A/M 1940 New York March Rs. 30 1/2 Broach A/M Liverpool March Rs. 34 1/2.

New York Liverpool: May 53 July 37 October 40 December 48 January 49 March 57.

Egyptian Cotton

Liverpool, May 6

GIZA 2—	
Spot	6.29—10
May	6.15—4
July	6.24—4
October	6.31—5
November	6.31—5
January	6.34—5
March	6.38—5
UPPERS—	
Spot	5.48—8
May	5.34—3
July	5.38—3
October	5.40—4
November	5.38—4
January	5.40—4
March	5.42—4

CONSUMPTION OF INDIAN COTTON

The Indian Central Cotton Committee has issued the following Statement of Indian cotton (pressed and unpressed) consumed in mills in India. (Based on returns made under the Indian Cotton Cess Act, 1923, by mills in British India and on voluntary returns from mills in Indian States):—

(In bales of 400 lbs. net).

CONSUMPTION.

British India during March 1939, 200,910; during March 1938, 108,039; since 1st September 1938, 1,522,921; during the corresponding period last year, 1,409,088;

Indian States during March 1939, 43,185; during March 1938, 45,831; since 1st September 1938, 315,954; during the corresponding period last year, 321,457.

Total India during March 1939, 244,095; during March 1938, 243,870; since 1st September 1938, 1,838,875; during the corresponding period last year, 1,730,545.

N.B.—Due to corrections which have sometimes to be made in the figures previously published, the progressive totals shown in these statistics do not necessarily represent the sum of the latest month's figures and the progressive totals published in the preceding month.

look is uncertain.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, May 8

Following a rise of 5 points the local market opened very steady and there were erratic price movement based on prospects of subsidy. Following sharp rise in linseed, the market opened firm at Rs. 160 for Broach J/A delivery and advanced to Rs. 162/8. New Broach also after opening at Rs. 153 advanced to Rs. 154. Later on there was some realising and prices declined to Rs. 161/4 for Broach J/A while new Broach was quoted at Rs. 152/12. There fairly large turnover and speculative activity is increasing but in the absence of definite news from Washington, the market outlook is uncertain.

Liverpool market opened at a rise of 2 points and the local market was steady with a moderate business. The market closed at 4-30 p.m. as under:—

F G M G—		
Broach A/M 1939	Rs.	162 8 0
Broach J/A 1939		160 12 0
Broach A/M 1940		152 2 0
Fine M G—		
Oomra May 1939		152 14 0
Oomra July 1939		150 8 0
Oomra D/J 1940		138 0 0
F G M G—		
Bengal May 1939		118 12 0
Bengal July 1939		118 4 0
Bengal D/J 1940		115 12 0

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, May 8.

	Extra Spr-fine	Sup	Fine	F.G.	Good
M. G.—					
Bengal U.P.	127	124	121	118	
Punjab	127	124	121	118	
Rajputana	129	126	123	120	
Oomra No. 3	162	159	156	153	...
C. P. No. 1	177	174	171	168	...
C. P. No. 2	168	-65	162	159	
Broach No. 2	170	168	165	163	
Punjab-Ame.	192	190	187	185	
Surat	210	208	205	203	
Rajpipla	207	205	202	200	
Navsari	219	217	214	212	

Cotton Tenders

Bombay, May 8.

	To-day	Total.
Broach A/M	50	17200
Bengal May	100	100
Oomra May	350	350

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, May 8.

Bengal Superfine	127/28
Bengal Fine	123/25
Bengal F.G.	121/22
C. P. 1	167/69
C. P. 2	161/62
Arvi	160/61
Amraoti	152/56
Ellichpur	160/61
Berar	155/56
Malkapur	150/52
Khandesh	139/47
Jalna/Sailu	148/50
Burwah/Sanavad	152/54
Khandwa	154/56
Mathia F.G	24/29
Broach	167/68
Punjab 4 F.	186/91
Punjab 289F.	213/16
Sindh N. T.	198/203
Ankleshwar/Jagadia	203/05
Surat	205/08
Navsari	215/18
Western Farm	178/83

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, May 8.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Since 1st September

In full-pressed Bales.

	6-5-39	This year.	Last year.
Khandesh		38,447	50,327
Central India	590	211,073	40,695
Barsi and Nagar	142	74,566	141,945
Hyderabad-Gaorani		4,275	39,483
Berar	68	161,417	307,069
Central Provinces	156	35,563	68,075
Total Oomras	956	525,346	647,594
Dholera	4,988	196,860	81,912
N.-W. Provinces		2,813	2,754
Rajputana	577	60,241	14,551
Sind-Punjab	373	310,994	498,527
Broach	1,587	386,526	216,595
Coompta and Dharwar	757	60,366	30,283
Westerns-Northerns	1,346	40,316	16,156
Cocoanada		84	13
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	10	2,578	2,149
American		3,208	173,041
Egyptian, African and Sudan	1,897	277,837	360,829
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		41	1,171
Total	12,491	1,865,210	2,045,888
Arrived by road to 4th May 39		341,231	...

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept. to 4th May.

In full-pressed Bales.

	6-5-39	This year.	Last year.
Europe	1,672	235,958	208,762
Japan and China	7,300	836,829	522,676
Coast Ports		25,756	50,108
Up-country by Rail		200,971	275,040
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		4,204	18,340
Total	8,972	1,303,718	1,075,926

American Cotton Figures

F.P. Bales.	1938-39	1937-38
Receipts to date 6-5-39	3657000	7579000
Receipts Yesterday 6-5-39	1000	4000
Exports to date 6-5-39	3163000	5355000
Stock at Ports 5-5-39	2098000	2746000
Stock at Interior Towns 5-5-39	2754000	2260000
Stock at Liverpool 5-5-39	859000	1215000
Visible Supply 5-5-39	5614000	6677000
Quantity in sight 5-5-39	8847000	13028000
Quantity out of sight 6-5-39	668000	1232000

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, May 8

On Saturday, London gold prices were unchanged at £7-8-6. London Paris Exchange rate was also unchanged at 176.73. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.68 1/8. London silver prices advanced 1/8d. to 20 3/8d for Spot and forward quotation was raised 1/8d. at 20 3/16d. There was Indian demand. Speculators bought and sold and business was fair. Shanghai T T on London was quoted 0/8. London Bombay Spot silver parity is Rs. 53-8-9 and forward Rs. 53-2-0. The local market was fairly steady with moderate business passing.

GOLD

Ready	36 15 9
Jeth delivery	37 0 6
Jeth Tejimandi	0 2 0
Ashad delivery	37 1 0
Ashad Tejimandi	0 3 0

SILVER

Ready	53 9 0
Jeth delivery	53 7 0
Jeth Tejimandi	0 12 0
Ashad delivery	53 6 0
Ashad Tejimandi	1 3 0

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, May 6.

June	£11-5
July	£11-5.

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, May 8.

Castorseeds May—	
Opening	28 4 0
Highest	28 6 0
Lowest	27 14 0
Closing	27 15 0
Groundnuts May—	
Opening	31 4 0
Highest	31 8 0
Lowest	30 12 0
Closing	30 14 0
Cottonseeds May—	
Opening	26 0 0
Highest	26 0 0
Lowest	25 12 6
Closing	25 12 6
Castorseeds Sept.—	
Opening	29 12 0
Highest	29 12 0

WEATHER OVER U. S. A. COTTON BELT

Liverpool, May 8.

Slightly warmer in entire Belt. Light to moderate rainfall in Western and Central Belts and in Georgia. More rain expected.

Lowest	23 9 0
Closing	29 9 0
Groundnuts Sept.—	
Opening	32 8 0
Highest	32 15 0
Lowest	32 2 6
Closing	32 6 0
Groundnuts Aug.—	
Opening	26 10 0
Highest	26 10 9
Lowest	26 5 0
Closing	26 6 6

Bombay Metals

Bombay, May 8.

Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 40-8-0
Copper sheets	Rs. 51-0-0

Tone:—Firm.

New York Sugar

New York, May 6.

July	2.02.
September	2.05.
November	2.11.
January	2.01.

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, May 8.

Ready Javas	17 10 0
Shipment May	7 12 0
Shipment June	7 5 0
Shipment July	7 1 6
Shipment August	6 13 0
Shipment September	6 6 0
Java Spot Forward	7 10 0

Wheat Liverpool

Liverpool, May 6.

May	55d.
May New	52 1/8d.
July	64 1/4d.
October	56d.

Wheat Chicago

Chicago, May 6.

May	dol 0.75 1/4.
July	dol 0.73 7/8.
September	dol 0.73 3/4.

Produce Receipts

Bombay, May 8.

Wheat	12,977 cwts.
Linseed	21,253 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	287 cwts.
Poppyseed	56 cwts.
Groundnuts	8,835 cwts.
Castorseed	926 cwts.
Rice	25,024 cwts.
Myrabollam	932 cwts.
Cottonseed	7,500 cwts.
Gram	2,786 cwts.
Joowar	576 cwts.
Maize	30 cwts.
Barley	1,368 cwts.
Bajree	1,018 cwts.

BOMBAY YARN EXCHANGE

Bombay, May 8.

Yarn No. 6 1/2s.—	
June	98 0 0
August	98 0 0
October	99 0 0
Yarn No. 10 1/2s.—	
June	108 0 0
August	108 0 0
October	108 8 0
Yarn No. 20 1/2s.—	
June	141 0 0
August	141 0 0
October	141 8 0
Yarn No. 40s.—	
June	217 0 0
August	217 0 0
October	217 0 0

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, May 8

3 1/2 per cent G P Notes	93/6
2 3/4 per cent 1948/62	93/9
3 per cernt 1951/54 Loan	97/12
3 per cent 1941 Bonds	101/4
3 per cent 1953/65	96/4
3 1/2 per cent 1947/55	101/6
4 per cent 1943 Bonds	106/12
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan	108/6
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan	113/8
5 per cent U P Bonds	98
5 per cent 1933/44 Loan	100/6
5 per cent 1940/43 Loan	103/12
TAX FREES	
5 per cent 1945/55	112/4
4 per cent 1953/58 Mysore	111/8
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	124
CORPORATION DEBENTS	
4 per cent 1972 B P T	108
4 per cent 1974 M Deb	107
5 per cent 1959 M Deb	117
6 per cent M Deb 1954	128
6 per cent K P T 1956	128

Note:—The 3 1/2 per cent G P Notes opened at Rs. 93/8 touched Rs. 93/8/6 declined to Rs 93/6 to close at Rs. 93/7. Tone: Very steady.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, May 8

B C RATES—

T T D D 1/5 7/8 to June

LONDON—

Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 29/32

Ready.

Bank's buying T T 1/5 15/16

Bank's buying D D 1/5 31/32

Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 1/32 to April.

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling T T 287 1/4

Bank's buying T T 284 3/4

Bank's buying D D 284

PARIS—

Bank's selling T T 1,310

Bank's buying T T 1,3[illegible]

JAPAN—

Bank's selling T T 78 1/2

Bank's buying T T 77 3/8

Bank's buying 60 days 77

AMSTERDAM—

Bank's selling D D 64 7/8

JAVA—

Bank's selling D D 64 3/8

HONGKONG—

Bank's selling D D 83 3/4

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling D D 47

SINGAPORE—

Bank' sselling D D 156 5/8

BERLIN—

Bank's selling D D 86

CROSS RATES—

Hongkong London 1/2 25/32 8th instant

Shanghai London 0/8 1/4 8th instant

Japan London 1/2 1/64 8th instant

Java London 8.74 1/8 8th instant

New York London 4.68.12 6th instant

London New York 4.68.13 6th instant

London Paris 176.73 6th instant

London Italy 89.00 6th instant

London Belgium 27.50 1/4 6th instant

London Switzerland 20.85 6th instant

London Berlin 11.66 1/2 6th instant

London Stockholm 19.42 3/8 6th instant

London Amsterdam 8.76 3/8 6th instant

Tone of Sterling Exchange: Quiet.

Gold £7-8-6 5th instant.

Gold £7-8-6 6th instant

Silver London Ready 20 1/4 5th instant

Silver London Ready 20 3/8 6th instant

Silver London Forward 20 5th instant.

Silver London Forward 20 3/16 6th instant

Silver New York Ready 43 5th instant.

Silver New York Ready 43 6th instant

London Discounts 3 months 13/16 per cent 5th instant.

London discounts 3 months 13/16 per cent 6th instant

London Discounts 6 months 1 3/4 per cent 5th instant.

London discounts 6 months 1 3/4 per cent 6th instant

Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money:—

Call 1 1/4 per cent.

3 months 1 3/4 per cent

6 months 1 1/2 per cent.

Tone: Steady.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, May 8

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

3 1/2 per cent paper	93/8
4 per cent 1960/70	108/8
5 per cent 1945/55	112/4
BANKS	
Bank of Baroda	108/12
Bank of Hindusthan	27
Bank of India	137
Central Bank	31/10
Imperial Bank F P	1510
Imperial P P	362/8
Indian Overseas Bank	46/8
Reserve Bank	109/4
Union Bank	5/15
TEXTILES	
Ahmd New Textiles	360
Ambica	252/8
Arun	220
Arvind	1101/4
Asok	197/8
Bharatkhand	2100
Bombay Dyeing	738/12
Buckingham and Carnatics	173
Calico	577/8
Central India	195
Century	193/12
Colaba	103/12
Delhi Cloth and Gen Mills	475
Elgin	107/8
Gokak	120
Hukumchand	168/2
Indore	46/4
Jubilee	198/2
Khatau Makanji	77/8
Kohinoor	211/14
Laxmi Cotton	450
Madhusudan	200
Marsden	76/4
Morarji	105
Mysore	82/8
Nandlal Bhandari	77/4
New Great	173/2
Raipur	585
Rajnagar	175
Sajjan	97/8
Sassoon and Alliance	68
Sholapur	2800
Simplex	65/10
Swadeshi	191/4
Vishnu	1050
HYDRO ELECTRICS	
Andhra Valley Ord	1367/8
Tata Hydro Ord	145
Tata Power Ord	1221/4
ELECTRICS	
Ahmedabad Electrics	138/12
Ajmer Electrics	11
Amalgamated	11/4
Bombay Suburban	141/4
Bombay Tram	126/9
Lahore Electrics	445
Surat Electrics	146/4
MISCELLANEOUS	
Alcock Ashdown	326/4
Associated Cements	123/4
Belapur	183/2
Bombay Burma New	157/8
Bombay Burma Old	442/8
Bombay Steam	210/10
Bombay Telephone	79/4
Br B Petrol	3/3/6
Burma Corporation	5/11
Dalmia Cement	11/9
Indian Bleaching	86/4
Industrial Investment Tr	40/12
Indian Radio Ord	307/8
Indian Radio Defd	301/4
Indian Copper	1/14
Indian Iron	24/8
Mysore Sugar	30/8
Port Canning	68/8
Premier Construction	61/8
Rohtas Industries	22/8
Scindia Steam	16/14
Shivrajpur	35
Tata Oil	34/14
Tata Steel Ord	256
Tata Steel Defd	1237/8
JUTES	
Birla Jute	14/12
Howrah	53/3
Hukumchand	5/4
Kamarhatty	491
Kanknarrah	380
Lawrence	333
Reliance	59

DELIVERY OF SHARES

Following Delivery Slips have been issued to-day:—

Tata Ordinaries	320
Tata Deferreds	193
Indian Irons	2500
Bombay Dyeings	56
Belapurs	5
Scindias	50
Union Banks	500

Tata Steel Shares Quiet On Strike Rumours

COTTON MILL SHARES QUIETLY STEADY

Better Demand For Bombay Burmas

BOMBAY, May 8.

After early weakness, the local Share Bazar improved under increased buying but later on there being no sustained demand, prices reacted to the opening level on scattered realising in Steel shares. However the undertone of the market was fairly steady with active buying in Bombay Burma shares.

At the moment the market seems in a reactionary mood for active speculative counters, but other sections are receiving more attention. Cements have achieved a sustained rise while Sugar shares also firmed up and Burmas hardened to-day.

This goes to prove that some of the neglected shares are drawing attention as there is a decided change in the general sentiment.

Wall Street's diffidence on Saturday was partly attributed to growing seriousness of the coal strike. Moreover the recent narrow trading pattern was not conducive to speculative initiative with many traders absent. At the same time European and domestic news appeared to have scant influence from the market point of view, where dealings were slow and trading very narrow, with group trends lacking and changes rather meaningless; though small gains were noticed. Anaconda Coppers closed 1/4 up at 24 while U.S. Steel and General Motors closed unchanged at 47 and 44 1/8 respectively.

In the local market, so far outside interest does not show any marked increase but some of the leading Taravaniwallas prefer to have constructive interest and they are supporting the market.

European news seem to be less disturbing and there is a decided change in the feeling. Up to now holders were nervous but now short sellers are less confident.

Tata Steel shares failed to attract any large business and prices fluctuated within a narrow range. At the opening Dfds. were quoted at Rs. 1,237 against previous close at Rs. 1,242. There was some long liquidation and prices declined to Rs. 1,225, but active support appeared and prices rose to Rs. 1,257 where the upward move was checked by increased offerings and prices reacted to Rs. 1,237 and closed at Rs. 1,240 with expectation of improvement in immediate future. Cotton Mill shares are quietly steady. It was reported that, late selling in Steel shares was influenced by strike rumours.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, May 8.

100	Ahmd. Advance	376 4
100	BOM. Dyeing	738 12
100	CENTURY	199 0
100	CENTRAL INDIA	195 8
100	COLABA	104 0
100	Coorla	95 0
250	Davia	75 0
250	Dawn	310 0
1.	E. D. Sassoo	0-3-3
100	Finlay	91 0
100	GOKAK	120 8
1.000	Hindustan	1.705 0
100	Indore	46 8
100	Khatau	77 8
100	KOHINOOR	212 0
250	Laxmi	460 0
250	Madras United	35 0
100	MORARJI	115 0
250	Model	43 0
50	MYSORE	82 8
200	NEW GREAT	173 8
100	Osmanshahi	40 0
100	PHOENIX	211 4
25	Sassoon Silk	68 0
1.000	Sholapur	2,800 0
50	SIMPLEX	65 12
100	SWADESHI	191 8
100	SWAN	88 0
500	Vishnu	1050 0
1.000	Westerns	860 0
	BANKS	
50-100	Baroda	108 12
25-500	Central	31 10
500	Imperial	1,510 0
125-500	Imp. Conty.	362 8
50-100	India	136 8
100	Reserve Bank	109 0
5	Union	5-14-6
	CEMENTS	
100	Associated	123 4
	INSURANCE	
100	Empire	635 0
15-100	Jupiter	11-14
20	Mercantile	53 8
15-75	New India	34 4
200	Oriental	4.100 0
10-50	Vulcan	7 1
	ELECTRIC	
100	Ah. Old	137 8
10	Amalgameted	11 4
1,000	ANDHRA VALLEY	1367 8
10	Ajmer	11 8
50	Bombay Tram	126 12
100	Bombay Suburban	141 4
10	Broach	10 6
100	Karachi	191 4
100	Poona	181 4
100	Surat	147 0
100	TATA HYDRO	145 8
1,000	TATA POWERS	1221 4
	RAILWAYS	
500	Ahmedabad Prantij	975 0
100	C. Province	100 8
100	Dh. Baramati	101 8
100	Gujarat	97 4
100	Mandra Bhon	101 0
100	Pachora Jamner	87 0
100	Sara Serajganj	100 8

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, May 8

Bombay Dyeing (740) 736 737 735 740 738
Century (199/8) 199 200 199
Central India (194/8) 195 194 195
Kohinoor (211) 212 211 212
New Great (174) 174 172/8 173/8
Simplex (65/8) 65/12
Swadeshi (190/8) 190 191
Associated Cement (122/12) 122/12 122 123/12 123/4
Andhra (1367/8) 1367
Tram Ord (127) 126/12
Tata Hydro (144) 145/8
Tata Power (1226/4) 1225 1223 1225 1221
T Steel Defd (1242/8) 1237 1242 1225 1237 1235 1252 1257 1245 1237 1240
T Steel Ord (266) 266 267 264 266 265 268 266
Tata Steel 2nd Pref (155) 155/4
Bellapur (183) 183 181/8 184 182
B Steam (211) 211
B Burma (440) 440 441 439 446 443
500 Tapti Valley 752 8

MININGS

9 Burma Corp.	5 11
2sh. Indian Copper	1 14
10 Indian Iron & Steel	24 8
10 Shivrajpur	35 0
30 TATA STEEL DEFDS	1.240 0
75 TATA STEEL ORD.	266 0

MISCELLANEOUS

100 ALCOCK	327 0
10 Air Services	7 7
50 BELAPUR SUGAR	182 8
200 Bombay Safe Dep	793 0
250 BOMBAY STEAM	211 0
125 B. BURMA	443 8
50 B. BURMA CORP	156 4
8sh. Br. B. Petrol	3-3-6
50 BOMBAY TELEPHONE	79 4
100 IND BLEACHING	86 8
50 Ind Invest Trust	40 12
100 I Radio Defd	307 8
100 I. Radio Ord.	307 8
100 Port Canning	68 4
30 Premier Con	61 12
10 Scindia	16 14
25 Tata Oil Mill (nil)	34 14

PREFERENCE

5-1/2 Amalgamated (T.F.)	106 0
7 p.c Andhra Valley	1.407 8
6 p.c Bombay Steam	285 0
7 p.c Bombay Tram (T.F.)	75 4
5 p.c Central India (T.F.) XD	542 8
6-1/4 p.c Prem Const 1st	104 0
6-1/4 p.c Prem Const 2nd	96 4
7 p.c Tata Hydro	143 12
7½ p.c Tata Power	1516 4
6 p.c Tata Steel 1st	206 14
7 1/2 p.c. Tata Steel Second	155 4
7 p.c Vishnu	717 8

DEBENTURES

3-3/4 p.c Andhra Valley	101 12
6 p.c Andhra Valley	105 10
7 p.c Bombay Telephone	50 4
7 p.c Sholapur	80 0
6 p.c. Tata Hydro	105 4

(Capital Letters indicate Shares on Forward List).

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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MAY 9, 1939

Rajkot Peasants Deprived Of Land!

Durbar Launches On Repression Again

DHEBAR'S PROTEST TO RESIDENT GIBSON

Mahatma To Reach On May 12:

RAJKOT, May 8.

The Rajkot State authorities have again launched the policy of repression. It is reported that eight leading peasants in different villages in the State who participated in the last struggle have been deprived of their lands.

Mahatma Gandhi has been acquainted with this fact. It is now definitely learnt that Gandhiji is arriving at Rajkot on May 12 next.

Mr. U. N. Dhebar, President of the Rajkot Praja Parishad, has addressed a letter to Mr. Gibson, Resident of the Western India States Agency, requesting him to order the State authorities not to execute orders against peasants.—United Press.

Light On Break-Down Of Rajkot Negotiations

Thakore Saheb Backed By The 'United Front' Of Kathiawar Princes Refuses To Part With Power

(From Our Correspondent.)

RAJKOT May 7.

Mr. Dhebarbhai accompanied by Mr. Kalidas Motichand Parekh the spokesman of the loyalist group and the ex-President of the Rajkot State Assembly saw Mr. Virawala and stressed upon him the desirability of giving over half of the revenue sources to the minister-in-charge of the Nation-Building department. This request was turned down by Durbar Virawala who stated in unequivocal terms that the Thakore Saheb had no mind to accept this suggestion. He added that Thakore Saheb was determined to whittle down popular demands adumbrated in the memorandum of the loyalist group. This led to the breakdown of all negotiation.

The Socialist Group headed by Mr. Vrajlal Shukla and the Independent Group headed by Mr. Lavanprasad who, in his press statement, urged the removal of Durbar Virawala are not surprised at the breakdown of negotiations. It is not unlikely that the Thakore Saheb's stiff attitude is sequel to this recent declaration of the "United Front" by the Kathiawar princes who are most unwilling to part with any real powers.

Official circles are reticent to make any statement lest it might force them to commit to any policy either of placating the public sentiments or of adopting repressive measures to invite a third fight. Mr. Dhebar has, under the circumstances telegraphed to Gandhiji the result of the negotiations and the consequent deadlock.

Now Gandhiji as stated in his latest telegram to Mr. Dhebar and Durbar Virawala, has no other alternative, but to come to Rajkot and put his non-violence to the acid test in the Rajkot Laboratory.

JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER'S AWARD.

Yesterday, the Huzur Office announced that Mr. Norman, Judicial Commissioner, Western India States Agency and Rajputana States held Messrs. Jamnadas Gandhi, Gajanan Joshi and Vrajlal Shukla eligible to represent on the Reforms Committee, but rejected the credentials of Mr. Popatlal A. Anada the president of the State Assembly and Mr. Popatlal Malavia, a prominent business magnate. It may be recalled that the Thakore Saheb accepted these gentlemen by his notification earlier giving the names of 7 non-officials on the Committee.

Puri, May 8. — Brisk preparations are in progress to observe the birthday of Dr. Babindranath Tagore which falls on May 9.

NON-VIOLENCE THE ONLY WAY

Gandhiji's Reply To Kisan Workers

CALCUTTA, May 8.

A purse of Rs. 20,000 was presented to Mahatma Gandhi when he gave what might be called his farewell speech to the people of Champaran at a mammoth gathering last evening.

While the proper place for him was Rajkot which needed his presence and where he should have been now, said Mahatma Gandhi, he had come all the way to Champaran because he wanted to attend the Gandhi Seva Sangh Conference.

Continuing he said that he represented the poorest masses of the country and the money which they had given him would be spent towards relieving the needs of the poor, mostly of this province itself.

He urged them to devote themselves to do something for the amelioration of the condition of the poor. The easiest way of doing this was to use the charkha and the introduction of village industries. He hoped that in the course of time every home in Bihar would have a charkha.

Referring to the activities of the Kisan organisation he said that it was human nature to be impatient and wish to have what one desired without delay. So the Kisans wanted to have the lands from zemindars.

While he admitted the claims of the peasants that the land which they tilled should belong to them, they could not have it by force or violence. It was only by peaceful means and non-violence that they could achieve their objective. They should approach their leaders who were their well-wishers and ask them to help and obtain their demands. Those running the administration now were their friends and they should ask the Congress Government to do the needful.

He regretted to find their own people being abused openly and made the object of hostile criticism and vilification which was an entirely wrong procedure. Ahimsa and non-violence were the only weapons in the hands of the poor for all times to come and would always prove successful if rightly used.

Concluding Mahatma Gandhi urged the removal of untouchability and the need for communal harmony.—A. P.

SHOLAPUR, May 8.

Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan, Premier of the Punjab, and party left for Bombay by the 2 a.m. Madras Express 'en route' to Lahore.—A. P.

BUCHAREST May 7.—In Davis Cup Hungary eliminated Rumania by three matches to two.

Ayyalur Train Disaster

Madras Government Exonerates Rly. Authorities

MADRAS, May 7.

"The Government consider that no blame can be attached to the Railway administration or to the Engine Driver and crew of the train or any other member of the railway staff. The action taken subsequent to the accident was prompt and effective.

"There was no looting of property from the wrecked train, and the story that the real number of people killed in the accident had been suppressed is baseless. At no time during rescue operations was there a shortage of such materials as the South Indian Railway and the Railway Board consider suitable for first-aid work."

Thus observes a Government "communique" issued to-day on the report of the Enquiry Tribunal on the Ayyalur train accident.

"But Government concur," proceeds the "communique," "with the Tribunal in the view that equipment and organisation for medical relief provided by the Railway Company against such occurrences may be improved. Treatment given to the injured on the spot was adequate, considering the circumstances and conditions obtaining, and every effort was made to alleviate suffering. Recommendations on a number of points have been made in the report. Government propose considering these separately in consultation with appropriate authorities."

MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS.

The main recommendations of the Tribunal embodied in the "communique" are:—

(1) One need which all rescue workers felt very strongly was light. We consider that every passenger train should carry as a part of its emergency equipment at least one powerful portable lamp for each coach. We also suggest that a portable telephone should be carried on each train;

(2) We further suggest that the Railway should devise some arrangement for getting its medical staff to the scene of accident more quickly;

(3) Finally, we would urge that Government should examine with the aid of experts the whole question of adequacy of accident medical relief provided by the railway authorities and formulate rules on the subject. A Railway Company should equip itself to give relief to those injured in an accident with at least the same promptitude and efficiency as it displays towards the damaged permanent way.—United Press.

GAYA RIOTS CASUALTIES

265 Arrested: Situation Under Control In Gaya

PATNA, May 8.

The casualties due to the communal riot at Gaya which broke out on this evening of May 6 are nine dead and 92 injured.

Upto this morning 265 arrests have been made by the police since the outbreak of the riots. Of these 162 are Hindus.

But for two cases of arson, reported last night, the situation in the town is quiet.

All police precautions are continuing.—A. P.

FINANCIAL EXPERT FOR NAGPUR

Municipal Move For Fresh Taxation

(From Our Correspondent).

NAGPUR, (By Mail).

The Nagpur Municipal Committee, at a recent meeting, has passed a resolution requesting the Provincial Government to lend the services of a Financial Expert to find out fresh sources of taxation.

Step Against Orange Brokers

The sub-committee appointed by the Nagpur Municipal Committee under the presidency of Mr. P. M. Naidu, Vice-President, has suggested that drastic steps should be taken against orange brokers who infringe the bye-laws. It suggests that a strict vigilance should be maintained to see that brokers receive nothing more than their fees for which they should pass receipts.

It is expected that orange growers will be benefited by this action, as it was a general complaint that the brokers took away much of the profit from the orange trade and the poor agriculturists got very little.

Maintenance Of Municipal Gardens: Allotment To Be Curtailed

Those who frequent the Municipal gardens for escaping from the dusty roads of Nagpur, will be sorry to hear that the finance committee of the Nagpur Municipal Committee has recommended that the amount required for the maintenance of Municipal gardens and parks should be reduced from Rs. 4,500 to Rs. 1,500.

While efforts are being made in other cities to increase the number of gardens and parks, it is surprising that the local municipality should decide otherwise, specially when Congressmen are at its helm.

Mahasabha Secretary's Appeal Dismissed

The Sessions Judge, Nagpur, dismissed the appeal preferred by Mr. Jagannath Prasad Verma, General Secretary of the Nagpur Hindu Maha Sabha, against the order of the Additional District Magistrate asking him to execute a bond for Rs. 200 under section 108 (b) of Cr. P. C. Mr. Verma has been detained in jail as he refused to furnish the security.

Warrant Against Congressman

For failure to appear as a defence witness in a case in which one Sheo Shanker, a witness in the "Chitnavis Park Dagger Case" is being prosecuted under Section 193 I.P.C., inspite of two summons, a bailable warrant was issued by the First Class Magistrate, Nagpur, against Dr. K. L. Sonak, a Congressman and a member of the District Council, Nagpur.

Independence Day

An appeal has been issued to all Hindus to celebrate May 10th as the Independence Day and for enrolling themselves as volunteers for the Bhaganagar civil resistance.

Legislative Assembly President

Mr. G. S. Gupta, President of the Provincial Legislative Assembly, has informed the C. P. and Berar Aryan League that he will be unable to go to Hyderabad as the next All-India Dictator, as requested by the Provincial Aryan League, as he has not been permitted to be a Dictator by the International Aryan League of which he is the President.

The Congress candidates has captured majority of seats in the Drug Local Board elections, while in the Bemetara Tahsil, the Congress has won all the seats.

S. A. Indians' Plain Speaking To Delhi

WAR ON SEGREGATION

Will Linlithgow Follow Hardinge's Example?

BOMBAY, May 8.

Mr. S. Satyamurthi has received the following cable from Johannesburg:

"Round Table Conference or direct negotiations wholly unacceptable if the basis of discussion is segregation and if full representation is not allowed to South African Indians.

Indian Government's alternative suggestion to avoid necessity of interim legislation by Union Government that any legislation which will eventuate after the Conference should have retrospective effect is totally and definitely unthinkable and unacceptable.

The Feetham recommendations are tantamount to segregation.

Repeal of Land Tenure Act 1932 is essential for vital interest of the community. We assure you the Indian community is ready to fight the battle, passive resistance scheme is formulated and we shall launch it out if any segregation measure is introduced in the Union Assembly. We expect India's full support.

Dadoo Manilal Gandhi leader of the Nationalist Party of the Indian Congress commenting on the above message Mr. Satyamurti says: "I regret that the Government of the Union of South Africa are proceeding with the legislation. It is now upto the Government of India to do all they can to stop this legislation. I respectfully invite H. E. Lord Linlithgow to do what Lord Hardinge did on a similar occasion many years ago in respect of South Africa to firmly support the cause of Indians in South Africa against this injustice."—A. P.

COMMUNAL TROUBLE IN PATIALA

PATIALA: May 8.

About half a dozen Hindus and Muslims were injured in a communal fight which occurred there on Saturday night.

This is the first communal trouble of its kind in the history of this Sikh State.

It is stated that the Muslims, who were holding a meeting objected to the playing of music by a passing Hindu marriage party. The members of the marriage party refused to stop music on the ground that no such restriction had ever been placed on any marriage party. This led to exchange of hot words and blows in which six men were injured.

The city Kotwal rushed to the scene and immediately brought the situation under control.

The marriage party thereafter passed on playing their band.—A. P.

Confidence In Jinnah

Sholapur Conference Passes 36 Resolutions

SHOLAPUR, May 8.

The Bombay Provincial Muslim League Conference concluded its two days' session at 1 p.m., after passing as many as 36 resolutions.

The final resolution which was passed unanimously reiterated complete faith and confidence in the leadership of Mr. M. A. Jinnan, President, and in the working committee of the All-India Muslim League and declared that the All-India Muslim League was the only organisation which could speak authoritatively on behalf of Indian Mussalmans on All-India political matters.

The resolution was moved by Khan Bahadur Jan Mahmad M.L.A. (Bombay) who said that Mr. Jinnha was responsible for the tremendous political awakening among Muslims and wished him a long life of more fruitful service of the Muslim community in India.

Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan bringing the Conference to a close said that after watching the enthusiasm displayed at the Conference he was convinced that the Muslims of India were very alive and were capable of any sacrifice demanded of them. He exhorted the Muslims to rally round the Muslim League banner and assured the Muslims of Bombay that their troubles would be shared by the Muslims of the Punjab who would immediately rush to their help in their adversity.—A. P.

CHARLIE CHAN ON TO CALIFORNIA

CHARLIE, I OWE YOU A GREAT DEAL, AND I DON'T KNOW HOW TO THANK YOU ENOUGH! AFTER YOU ARE SETTLED AT A HOTEL, GET IN TOUCH WITH ME!...
I HAVE GREAT SOCIAL PLANS FOR YOU! I'M GOING TO SHOW YOU NEW YORK, INTRODUCE YOU TO EVERYONE, HAVE GRAND DINNERS IN YOUR HONOR ....
PARDON PLEASE, MRS. HARRINGTON! FESTIVITIES ARE POSSIBLE ONLY FOR NUMBER ONE SON!
YOU MEAN YOU AREN'T STAYING IN NEW YORK WITH LEE? BUT WHY, CHARLIE?
ALREADY AUTOMOBILE HIRED BY JIM HEDRIN AWAITS ME! WE GO AT ONCE TO AIRPORT, WHERE PRIVATE PLANE IS READY TO CARRY ME ON QUICK FLIGHT TO SAN FRANCISCO!
REGRET THAT ALL I SHALL SEE OF NEW YORK IS HEAVY TRAFFIC AND ALL I SHALL HEAR IS VOICE OF ANGRY POLICEMAN AS WE MAKE DASH FOR PLANE!
Alfred Andriola 1-19
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Printed and Published for the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the Bombay Chronicle Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.